The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3031. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Highly Important News From the Seat of War.

No Movement to be Made on Manassas Junction.

The Rebels to be First Driven out of Harper's Ferry.

Advance of the First Division of Gen. Patterson's Command.

The Plans of Lieutenant-General Scott.

THE VETERAN SURE OF SUCCESS.

A Reconnoissance Along the Potomac.

Forces of the Rebels at Aquia Creek.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

A Skirmish With a Considerable Force of Rebels at Hampton.

Duryea's Zouaves Put Them to Flight.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8.

There are indications this afternoon of a movement of troops. Several camps have moved to the other side. The First Rhode Island Regiment are under marching orders, probably destined to Chambersburgh. They will be replaced by the Second Regiment from Rhode Island, which is about ready to come, and which is sworn in for three years.

PROBABILITY OF A BATTLE AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

I differ with your cotemporaries about the probabilities of a fight on the Alexandria line, at or near Manassas Junction. This line is strong enough to keep the rebels in check at the Junction, while Gen. PATTERSON, from Pennsylvania, and the column from Ohio, are pushing in and through the rebels at Harper's Ferry. In this way they are to be cut in pieces in detachments, and so annihilated. If they retreat from Harper's Ferry back upon Manassas Junction, they will not there have force enough to attack our intrenched camps in front of Washington, and they cannot wait at the Junction without being threatened by the Ohio and Pennsylvania columns, following up the retreating forces from Harper's Ferry. For the reasons above stated, I do not think the rebels will be attacked from this direction. Look at the map, and see if this is not likely to be the end. Bear in mind that all statements representing seventeen thousand rebels at Manassas and fifteen thousand at the Ferry are sheer fabrications.

MORE DISCLOSURES OF TRAITORS.

There is a new source of information, suddenly opened, as if by accident, by which the Government is obtaining a knowledge of traitors at the North who are giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The order of the Postmaster-General, closing the mail service in the rebel States, also ordered all letters addressed to residents of those States to be forwarded to the Dead-letter Office. Many letters so addressed were mailed after this order was promulgated. Among these letters is being found as much treason as the telegraph dispatches disclosed.

It is astounding, the depth of depravity which this correspondence is developing. It exposes many who are professing to be devoted to the Union, and some even who are anxious to obtain commands in the Army of the Federal Government.

THE SYMPATHIES OF FRANCE.

I have knowledge of the receipt in this country of a letter from an American in Paris, who holds a professional relation to the Emperor of France, and who enjoys his entire confidence. This gentleman gives assurances of the entire friendship of the Emperor for the Federal Government, and he quotes the exact words of the Emperor, which show an enthusiasm surpassing the highest enthusiasm of an American for the maintenance of the Union and the triumph of the National Government. This letter is now in Washington, but I am not permitted to give the name of the gentleman who has it in his possession.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The flags at Fortress Monroe and Hampton were displayed at half-mast, in memory of Judge DOUGLAS, yesterday.

Serious trouble has been experienced of late, at Fort Monroe, with the commissariat. The General in command is introducing salutary reforms in the department, and a messenger is now in town conferring with the War Department. The hospital is now established at, and occupies nearly the entire Hygeia Hotel, near the fortress.

Dr. KIMBALL, Surgeon attached to Gen. BUTLER'S staff, left for Fort Monroe this afternoon.

The Band of the First Ohio Regiment serenaded Secretaries CHASE, SEWARD, SMITH and Gen MANSFIELD, last night. At Gov. CHASE'S a quantity of Havelocks, made by his daughters for some of the troops, were exhibited in the parlor.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Desertions and disaffection among the troops at Harper's Ferry continue. A person from that vicinity reached the War Department to-day, who reported that the companies of two of the regiments posted between the bridge and Knoxville are constantly being reduced in numbers—the men fleeing in small squads at every opportunity. He reports the information already to hand of the demoralization of the troops there, and confirms previous reports of their lack of food and discipline. This messenger left town again to-day upon another tour of observation.

The Third Maine Regiment, under Col. HOWARD, come splendidly equipped, with ample tents, camp equipage, &c.

The funeral of Gen. GARLAND took place here to-day, and was very largely attended.

Capt. PALMER has returned from his reconnoissance on the Potomac River. He made several landings during the trip.

T. B. ORDEN, of New-York, has been appointed a Paymaster in the army.

Messrs. MCARISSEY and DAVIS, Massachusetts Commissioners, arrived here this afternoon in a special steamer from Fort Monroe. They report a skirmish last night at Hampton. The pickets were driven in, when Gen. BUTLER ordered out Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, who pursued the rebels. One hundred muskets were captured by our troops. The enemy fled, after firing a few shots, which did no damage.

A special messenger to Gen. SCOTT—a Lieutenant at Carlisle Barracks—arrived to-day with dispatches.

The Union men in Southern Pennsylvania along the line of operations are greatly excited and are burning for the opportunity to march on Harper's Ferry, and remove the obnoxious rebel forces who now occupy that position. He states that the excitement among the people there is very earnest.

Six companies of the Third Infantry left town last evening for Baltimore by rail, their destination said to be Carlisle barracks.

Four fugitives applied for shelter yesterday at Fort Washington, below Alexandria.

The missing party of scouts sent out from Fort Monroe have returned safely, having captured a quantity of beeves, which they drove into Gen. BUTLER'S camp.

THE CASE OF THE TROPIC WIND.

The case of the British vessel *Tropic Wind*, which was brought in here as a prize, continues to occupy the attention of the United States District Court. Her cargo is tobacco, valued at $22,000. She was bound to Halifax. There are nice questions of maritime law involved in this cause, and a decision is watched for with interest.

There are 40,000 men from New-York now in the field, and under marching orders.

It is an error to suppose that the Government does not want more troops here, or that the Government is holding back regiments. As fast as the New-York regiments are ready to leave the State, they will be ordered to duty. If regiments do not receive orders, it is because they are not in a condition to come.

Capt. WHITING'S appointment as Consul to Nassau, is expected to give great satisfaction to the Board of Underwriters of New-York, at whose instance it was made.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., COL. SCHWARZWAELDER.

I am authorized by Major Gen. SANDFORD to correct a statement made respecting the Fifth Regiment, in THE TIMES of the 5th of June. The Fifth Regiment has behaved as well as any regiment in the service, and have performed as much severe duty. They were relieved by orders of Gen. SANDFORD, because they had been eleven days on Arlington Heights, and nine days on the road between Annapolis and the Junction, under constant duty, *without tents*. They bore this exposure and hard service without a murmur, and were relieved by Gen. SANDFORD as soon as he could send a regiment to their relief which was provided with tents. The Fifth is much in need of shoes and pants. They have now received tents, and went into camp on Friday.

A SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The music in the President's grounds, this afternoon, attracted a large audience. About 6 o'clock there came up a terrific shower, from which it was impossible to escape. The basement of the White House was opened to give shelter to the dripping spectators, and thence they were admitted to the celebrated East Room. Of course there was no more music.

The President and Secretary SEWARD this P. M. visited the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, and reviewed the regiment. The enthusiasm of the Garibaldians exceeded anything I have ever witnessed.

The President and his party had just started on his return, when the shower came up, and he had to drive two miles through he rain. He was six feet two of the wettest humanity that ever came across the threshold of the White House. On his way out to the camp of the Garibaldians, the President passed the camp of the Twelfth Regiment. He stated to the Regiment, which was then parading, that if they would remain under arms until his return he would review the Regiment. This order the Twelfth strictly obeyed, and so stood out through the heavy shower. They were wet through, and deserved the hearty encomiums which the President bestowed upon them. Like true soldiers, they obeyed orders.

The effects of the shower upon the streets has been diastrous. Vast quantities of mud were washed down the cross streets, and deposited on the avenue. Between Seventh and Eighth and Twelfth and Fourteenth streets there is a deposit of mud four incnes deep, on the sidewalks of the avenue. A sewer in Fourteenth-streets, near E, broke through and inundated many of the cellars.

LEO.

REVIEW OF THE GARRIBALDI GUARD.

The Garribaldi Guard was this afternoon reviewed by President LINCOLN, Gov. SEWARD, and Maj.-Gen. SANFORD at the Guards encampment, Camp Grinnell. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, and received the highest terms of praise from the President, Gov. SEWARD, and Gen. SANFORD. Gen. A. ASBOTH.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8.

There is military authority for saying that the First Regiment of Cavalry and Second Regiment of Dragoons of the United States Army, have been ordered from the Department of the West to this neighborhood.

Capt. PALMER'S Corps of Topographical Engineers has returned from a reconnoissance of several points on the Potomac. He landed at several places on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and was attended by two officers and twenty marines, and proceeded a considerable distance. At White House Point he saw about sixty Secessionists, who made their appearance there a few days ago. At Aquia Creek two small batteries, with some five or six hundred men, were distinctly seen by the party.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE'S name having been mentioned in connection with the Clerkship of the House, that gentleman recently called on Col. FORNEY to assure him that he was not a candidate, believing that Col. FORNEY'S claims to reëlection demanded every influence he (ETHERIDGE) could exert in his favor.

PHILIP M. DALLAS, son of Ex-Minister DALLAS, and who was his Secretary of Legation, arrived here to-day. He had a long interview with Secretary SEWARD, during which the latter expressed himself highly gratified with the course of Mr. DALLAS.

The *Mount Vernon's* news is all anticipated by the arrival of the *Baltimore*.

Gen. CADWALDER and a portion of his staff were in Washington to-day.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS Saturday, June 8.

There is good reason to believe that there has been a recent change in the movements of the rebel troops, large forces having concentrated at Manassas Junction within a few days. An advance of the Federal troops from Alexandria and this point would certainly have been made during the past week but for this. On Monday last, orders to that effect were received, and the troops have been momentarily in expectation and readiness to march since then. The skirmish which took place at Fairfax Court-house, between the United States Dragoons and the rebels was unfortunate, it having the effect to direct the attention of the rebels to that point, and since then large accessions have been made to their force in that vicinity, and Gen. BEAUREGARD has arrived to assume the command. This change in the position of affairs will cause some delay in any active operations of the Federal troops in that direction. As to the purposes of the rebels of course all is conjecture, yet the apparent security manifested by the people remaining at Alexandria, four thousand out of elven thousand, gives assurance that no immediate attack is in contemplation. Communication with Alexandria and the rebel camp is, without doubt, carried on secretly and the inhabitants will be able to receive warning before any attack from the rebels takes place.

ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

MOVEMENT OF THE FIRST DIVISION FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 7.

The First Division, consisting as reported in Thursday's papers, marched this morning, accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons. The wagons were insufficient in number, it requiring eighteen to each regiment.

A LETTER FROM AN ARMY OFFICER.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 8.

The following is an extract of a letter from an old and distinguished officer of the United States Army to a friend in this city:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 5.

We are here now with fifteen regiments, not yet fully equipped, but all eager for a conflict. Our destination is Harper's Ferry, and in a few days we shall advance to that neighborhood, where either a retreat or a sharp conflict awaits the rebels. Gen. SCOTT'S plan of campaign, which all good men admire, is to move slowly but surely forward to ultimate victory, without leaving much to chance; and to spare all unnecessary effusion of blood. He is playing this great game of war as he would play a game of chess; and if his life is spared, and the editors and politicians will let him alone, he will finish it in about one year. If, however, he is interfered with by the popular voice alluded to, it is impossible to say when the war will end. Confident in its superior strength, the North can afford to wait the judicious arrangements of our great war chief, and I hope it will conclude to do so. Our success depends upon it."

THE ADVANCE FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The following general orders look very much like work:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., June 5, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—Commanding officers of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies will give their attention to the following requirements, and will be held responsible to a strict compliance with them:

I. The allowance of transportation to troops on the march shall not exceed the following; and this, as soon as practicable, will be reduced under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster:

A general officer and his staff, 1 wagon.
Field and staff and band of a regiment, 1 wagon.
Cavalry or horse artillery company, 1½ wagons.
Infantry company, 1 wagon.

The baggage will be limited to musket cartridges, camp and garrison equipage and officers' baggage, (mess chest and all personal effects included,) not to exceed the regulation allowance, viz.:

For general officers, 125 pounds.
Field officers, 100 pounds.
Captains, 80 pounds.
Subalterns, 80 pounds.

II. The regimental and battalion Quartermasters will each be responsible for the baggage train of his command, and will fill all requisitions for transportation made upon him by the chief of the Quartermaster's department.

III. The commands to march from this point will take in their wagons four days' provision, and in their haversacks one ration. Troops will always have in their haversacks, and carry on the march, one ration, cooked.

The medical officers will take only those articles which the Medical Director shall designate.

IV. A dépôt or dépôts for supplies will be established on the line of operations at one or more convenient points, and different commands will be directed to send their requisitions, properly approved, to specified places, always sending in time to be supplied before their provisions are expended, and yet not have on hand enough to trammel a movement.

Extra supplies and surplus baggage will be sent with an invoice to the Quartermaster, to be forwarded from this point, on favorable opportunities, after the necessary provisions, medical stores, &c., are in position.

V. On the march and in camp purchases of authorized supplies will be made by the proper quartermasters and commissaries only on the orders of their commanders, and, if they have not funds, certificates of the purchases will be given, to be presented for payment to the chief of the proper department at these Head-quarters.

VI. Nothing whatever is to be taken for public purposes without due compensation, and by authorized agents, and if depredations are committed upon persons or property, the offenders, if recognized, must be promptly punished, and, when in the power of the United States, compensation rendered.

VII. Every opportunity to drill must be employed to instruct the men and discipline them. Officers must not act under the delusion that troops are perfect in their exercises, or that the time will ever come, while they remain in the field, when relaxation in duty or drill will not impair efficiency, and render them unworthy of the confidence of the Government and the country.

By order of Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON.

F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Chambersburgh, June 7:

"The tents at Camp McClure were struck at six o'clock, and the line of march taken up as soon as possible afterwards.

First came the Texan Cavalry, 4 companies, then the Philadelphia City Troop, and the two companies of Artillerists, commanded by Captains DOUBLEDAY and SEYMOUR. MCMULLIN'S Independent Rangers, the Twenty-Third Regiment, Col DARE, the Twenty-First Regiment, Col BALLIER, and the Sixth Regiment, Col. NAGLE. This force constitutes Brigadier-Gen. THOMAS' command, and was headed by him in person. The cortege was near two miles long, and was over one hour passing the Franklin House. The men all had their knapsacks closely slung, to prevent jolting, and had evidently prepared themselves, so far as their knowledge taught them, for a long march. They appeared very exhuberant, and took a gay leave of such chance acquaintances as the had made here, and many an audible "God bless you, boys!" greeted them from the loyal citizens of Chambersburgh, with whom their intercourse has been of the most pleasant character.

Their destination is a point, known as Brown's Mill, two miles this side of Greencastle, and eight miles from here. It is generally understood they will resume their march to Hagerstown to-morrow. Each regiment is supplied with its full compliment of wagons and horses, which necessary appendages helped to extend the procession not a little.

Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade, consisting of the Seventh Regiment, Col. IRVIN, Eighth, Col. EMLEY, Tenth, Col. MEREDITH, and Twentieth (Scott Legion,) Col. GRAY, it is believed will be moved forward to-morrow; and the Second and Fourth Brigades, Brig.-Gen. WYNKOOP, and Brig.-Gen. NEELEY will follow so soon as the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments of the latter brigade reach here.

The Ninth Regiment, Col LONGACRE, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning from New-Castle, Delaware, where they have been encamped about a week.

Persons in Philadelphia, having friends in the City Guards. (Twenty third Regiment,) or City Troop, or McMullin's Rangers, had better send their letters to Hagerstown, Md., after to-day, The same direction will also apply to the Sixth Regiment and Twenty-first.

The shooting of DEWITT C. REUCH, at Williamsport, has added new fuel to the excitement already existing there, and a great deal of feeling is manifested. Mr. REUCH was very well known, and quite popular through the country. A number of the Union men think he should not have been shot, and are not slow in saying so, claiming that the crowd was quite as aggressive as the man they shot.

Gen. PATTERSON will not move from here until the army is down nearly as far as it is going, and will then take up his quarters at Hagerstown.

Mr. HENRY FRICKER, a laborer on the coal-trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and belonging to Banwood, Virginia, made his escape from Harper's Ferry on Wednesday, and was here last night on his way home. He was not allowed to go about any, scarcely, and particularly not upon the batteries. He indorses the estimate that there are from 8,000 to 9,000 troops in and around the Ferry, and says they are as busy as bees, drilling. The rifle factory has been repaired, and they are making from twenty to forty new rifles, daily, and repairing a great number of old and damaged ones.

On Tuesday night an affray occurred in the Wager House, at the Ferry, between a man named SWEENY, from Parkersburgh, Va., and a soldier in liquor. Blows passed, and a number of others were drawn into the row, when knives and pistols were quite freely used. No one was killed, but five were very seriously wounded, and one fatally. His name was DOYLE.

Supplies of provisions are beginning to reach the Ferry from Staunton and Richmond. They are nearly all fresh, and have to be distributed as fast as they arrive.

A number of the soldiers and officers speak openly of a proposed desertion of all defences on the Maryland side so soon as the Government troops appear, and that the bridge will be blown up to prevent their crossing, and the resistance made altogether on the Virginia side.

Mr. F. thinks, however, that it is the intention to blow up the bridge and fortifications as soon as there is a danger of their retreat being cut off, and fall back on Staunton and Richmond. They will, he thinks, make a considerable battle, unless an attempt is made to surround them.

There had not for the last three or four days been nearly so many deaths reported as formerly, and the Arkansas Regiment was recovering from the small-pox.

They have a large number of guns mounted on field carriages, and sheltered in the railroad sheds. With them it is presumed they intend to cover their retreat.

Chambersburgh, in the streets, is singularly quiet to-day, in comparison with its usual style, but tnere is the utmost activity in all the departments.

Col. CROSSMAN is here acting as Chief Quartermaster for the United States, and during the illness of Capt. EDDY, a great portion of the Quartermaster's Department has fallen upon Mr. WELCH, his able assistant. Mr. W. is a son of Mayor WELCH, of New-Haven, and a very prompt and reliable officer.

Capt. EDDY has nearly recovered, and will likely proceed to Hagerstown to-morrow.

Gen. THOMAS' Brigade started off this morning without so much as a field piece; and their siege guns, said to be on their way from Carlisle, have not thus far made their appearance."

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 8.

Five members of the Wise Artillery Company, which went from Martinsburgh, escaped across the Potomac yesterday, at Opecan Ferry. The company started 74 strong, and is now reeuced to 20 men. The company is stationed at Point of Rocks.

At Martinsburgh three companies of the Berkley Border Guards, commanded by Capt. MADENBUSH, originally numbering one hundred and five, had only 50 when they returned on Thursday last to impress the deserters into service. They caught about twenty of their men in bed. Three of them got over to Frederick on Wednesday and escaped by swimming the Potomac between Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry.

Gov. LETCHER'S brother, who left Martinsburgh with his company on Friday of last week, and was ordered to burn the Opecan Bridge, did not do it, but returned on Saturday under strict orders. Gen. JOHNSON burnt the bridge on Sunday last, and tried to seize the ferry boat and destroy it, but failed, up to dark last night, to find it.

It is evident that the plan of the Secessionists is to destroy all the ferries and guard all the fords against any passage along the whole line of the Potomac River. The river is very full, and cannot easily be crossed at present.

OPINIONS AND PLANS OF GEN. SCOTT.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Gen. SCOTT has declared to Senator TRUMBULL, Hon. S. COLFAX and others, within a week, that the rebellion would be crushed inside of eleven months from the day the rebel flag was hoisted over Fort Sumter. He expects to have the rebels whipped into obedience to the Constitution and the laws, before the first year of LINCOLN'S term expires. What Gen. SCOTT promises he rarely fails to perform.

The Western army is expected to be in possession of Memphis in July—perhaps in time to celebrate the glorious Fourth. The Eastern army will be in Richmond by the 4th of July. The rebellion in Virginia and Tennessee will have its back broken, and, perhaps, brains knocked out before 'dog days.' The work of pacification in these States will be completed before the first frosts of Autumn, at which time the two grand armies will commence moving southward, driving the insurgents before them.

Gen. SCOTT has hinted that the 8th of January would be celebrated in New-Orleans by the grand army of the United States, but gives himself six weeks leeway—fixing the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S birthday, as the period set for flinging the Stars and Stripes to the breeze in that city."

The Boston *Journal* has the following paragraph:

"A letter received by a prominent gentleman in this city from a friend in Washington, states the substance of a speech made by Gen. SCOTT at a recent private dinner in that city. He said that our soldiers were fighting against their brothers as he was against many friends of his own in the South, and it was his desire that as little blood should be shed as possible. In a few days he should have under his direct control over eighty thousand men, and the divided forces of the rebels would be so hemmed in that surrender would be a necessity. In ninety days the active contest would be ended, and that without a general battle between armies, though there would probably be skirmishes between different regiments and commands. The back of the rebellion thus broken, nothing more would be necessary on the part of the Government than to retain armed possession of the positions thus gained until the Union sentiment, which he believed existed in the South, should be able to show and sustain itself.

We learn from another source that Gen. SCOTT expects to finish the war within one year; and unless there is some unforeseen complication he will do it."

REPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 8.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 5th inst. says that the American bark *Algonquin*, from Calcutta, and the Bremen ship *Vongagen*, from Liverpool, have been ordered off the bar by the *Brooklyn*.

The Secretary of the Navy (Mr. MALLORY) left Pensacola on the 30th ult. for Richmond.

At an interview between the Foreign Consuls and Capt. POORE, of the *Brooklyn*, the latter said no impediment would be offered to vessels outward bound, but he had no authority to extend the time for the departure of vessels. Tow-boats towing vessels out would be allowed to reënter.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 7.

The Louisville Battery is disbanded, because a majority of the members believed that the field-officers of the battalion to which it was attached have secession proclivities. The guns are in charge of Col. HUNT, at Muldray's Hill encampment. There is no corroboration of the statement that United States troops have crossed from Cairo to the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, nor is the report believed there. Letters reaching here, directed to points in the seceded States and Memphis, will be detained and probably sent to the dead letter office. The national flag was raised over the custom house and post-office buildings this afternoon.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 8.

The City Council, yesterday, reconsidered its action accepting the resignation of Mayor TAYLOR, and allowed that gentleman to withdraw his resignation.

Col. SMITH'S American Zouave Corps has been accepted by the War Department. This is the thirteenth regiment furnished by Missouri.

The correspondent of the *Democrat* says all the State officers have left Jefferson City.

About $200,000 in counterfeit tens, well engraved, and eleven unfinished bogus plates, were seized by the police, yesterday, in the house of NELSON DRIGGS, and its occupants lodged in jail.

THE NEW-YORK SIXTY-NINTH, ETC.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Saturday, June 8.

The Engineer Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York, with Company B of the Second Cavalry, yesterday took five prisoners and three horses. They also captured a drove of cattle, fifty in number, which were on their way to the Secession forces. The field works of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have recently been extended, and new breastworks thrown up, and cannon mounted.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 8.

The First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. STARKWEATHER, has received marching orders. They will start at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, for Harrisburgh. This regiment is composed of some of the best citizens. They are well equipped and admirably disciplined.

THE PITTSBURGH ZOUAVE CADETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 8.

The Zouave Cadets from Pittsburgh leave for New-York at 2 o'clock, to join Baker's California Regiment.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, June 8.

The vote in this place for separation and representation in the Congress of the Confederate States is 561, against 1.

The vote for separation is unanimous in three precincts.

UNION NOMINATION IN KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, Ky, Saturday, June 8.

The Union Convention of the Fifth District has nominated Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE for Congress.

OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 8.

The *North American*, referring to the allegations against JAS. E. HARVEY, asserts that when an opportunity for vindication is offered, the accused will be found as free from any criminal intent as any loyal citizen. Though across the Atlantic, he has friends here who will not suffer him to be sacrificed, and those who have given currency to the calumnies will be held to the sternest proof.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday Evening, June 7,
via BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 8.

The *State of Georgia* has arrived with the Tenth Regiment of New-York. The *Harriet Lane* has gone up the James River.

One Zouave was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own musket in a tent.

Lieut. H. W. KINGSBURY, of the United States Army, has arrived here, bearer of dispatches from Washington.

No movement of importance has transpired yet.

NEWS FROM THE FORTRESS IN DETAIL.

From the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday.

By the arrival, yesterday, of a passenger from Norfolk, we glean the following intelligence, by which it will be seen that matters and things are approaching a crisis in that vicinity. As the attaches of the Bay line have been sworn to secrecy concerning the movements of the Federal troops at Old Point, we have to catch our information on the wing from passengers.

The fight between the *Harriet Lane* and the Confederate forces, at Pig Point, is represented to have been more serious than was at first supposed. The *Harriet Lane* had five men wounded, two mortally. One of the wounded had his left leg amputated on Thursday.

We have been informed by undoubted authority that the injuries to the cutter *Harriet Lane* are not so serious as to disable her, and that she is now cruising and will continue to cruise in the Bay.

During the engagement between the cutter and the Secessionists, the former threw with great accuracy a large number of shells, two of which fell inside of the battery, killing three of the rebels and wounding seven others, including an officer. The battery was supplied with four 32-pounders and one 34-pounder, of the rifle stamp. To this gun all the damage which the *Harriet Lane* suffered may be attributed. A large force was engaged in strengthening the battery on Thursday.

Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter, speaks in the highest terms of his men for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the engagement. As an evidence of their eagerness to take an active part in the fray, we illustrate the following: One of the Union men was wounded by receiving a large splinter in his left side, and was ordered to be taken below. In a few minutes he regained his reason and scrambled on deck, with the terrible splinter still sticking in his side, and once more assumed an active part in the engagement.

The steamer *West Point* arrived at Old Point Thursday, under a flag of truce, having on board several families fleeing from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A lady informed us that the Confederate forces in Norfolk number about 12,000, and were in possession of provisions sufficient to last them for a three months' siege. Along the entire river from the city to Sewall's Point, both sides are dotted with batteries, and no fear was anticipated from a sea invasion.

The Norfolk and Petersburgh and Weldon Rail roads are heavily guarded by the Confederate troops. Reinforcements and provisions arrive daily, and on Monday last there arrived from the South two monster Columbiads, intended for the battery at Sewall's Point. The rebels have now at this point three rifled cannon of long range.

At Craney Island they have thirty-eight cannon of heavy calibre, and thirteen columbiads mounted.

The Secessionists have also erected a battery a short distance up the James River, at the mouth of a small stream. It is the intention of the enemy to fortify the shore at points where the Federal forces may make a lodgment, fearing it may be Gen. BUTLER'S intention to land a force on that side of James River, with the view of holding on to a point that will command the rear of Norfolk and cut off their railway connection with the South and Richmond.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived at Old Point Thursday from New-York, having on board nearly one thousand soldiers. They encamped within a short distance from Fortress Monroe. Two additional Regiments will arrive to-day, making the force at Old Point about 11,000.

The report that a company of the Troy Regiment was surrounded and made prisoners by the secessionists, is not true. They returned soon after the first party started to their rescue. The first party was composed of three companies of the Fifth New-York Regiment, Col. Duryea's Zouaves. These not returning, more trouble was feared, and on Tuesday morning four more companies of the Zouaves, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, left Fortress Monroe. These had started but a short time when the three companies returned. On Wednesday morning the missing companies made their appearance in camp, driving before them twelve head of beef. While out scouting, the soldiers put to flight several detachments of secessionists, and from one detachment captured the beef above alluded to.

The following order has been issued by Secretary CAMERON relative to the Naval Brigade at Old Point:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 5, 1861.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler:

DEAR SIR: HENRY D. WHITTEMORE and JAS. MILLWARD, Jr., have called at this department, and represent that there are now between 700 and 800 men at Fortress Monroe, desirous to form a regiment, and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, and if approved by you, the services of these men may be accepted by you, and so be mustered into the service.

This you will, however, understand only as a willingness on the part of this department that they shall be so accepted if it is in accordance with your wishes and judgment. If it be, you are authorized to accept the regiment proposed to be formed by them, and have them properly mustered into service, in which case you are further authorized to make requisition for the necessary arms, equipments, etc., to do service. Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL AND ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST REGIMENT (N. G.)—THE BOMBARDMENT OF PIG'S POINT BATTERY BY THE HARRIET LANE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DIX, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, Va.,
Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The First Regiment (N. G.) left New-York on the steamship *State of Georgia*, Capt GARVIN, about 4 o'clock on the morning of May 28. A more pleasant trip could hardly have been expected. The men were quiet and good-natured, although they were closely packed and had to sleep in the open air on deck.

We reached Hampton Roads on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock A. M., and in consequence of Gen. BUTLER'S absence from the fortress, had to remain on board in the stream until the next day about 11, when a steam propeller came alongside and took us all on board, with camp utensils, &c. A company had been sent on shore early in the morning to select the camp ground, so that when we landed the line was formed and we marched in regular order to the spot, where the line halted, grounded arms, and set about pitching the tents. The first thing done was the planting in the centre of the camp-ground the staff, bearing the Stars and Stripes, at the sight of which the chaplain came forward and made a neat little speech of about five minutes in length.

When the sun went down, our tents were all pitched, and a line of picket guards, extending to the northward about seven miles, was established; and before the next day's sun declined, we had several of the rebels prisoners of war, and had seized a nnmber of oxen, cows, horses, &c. Our scouts are out daily and nightly, and are fully posted as to all the points occupied by the enemy for a distance of twenty miles around. The slaves, who have mostly fled from their masters, to avoid being sent down into South Carolina, are doing us good service, by giving us the most important information and by serving as guides in our *reconnoissances.*

You would be surprised at the activity, zeal, patience and endurance of our men. On Sunday last a scout was sent out with orders to return and report on Monday at 12 o'clock noon; but they did not return. On Tuesday a messenger was dispatched to bring them back, and up to 5 o'clock P. M. he had not been heard from. There came a report that a company of secessionists, on York River, had surrounded the whole company, and taken them prisoners. The camp was astir in a moment. The Colonel sent to Gen. BUTLER for directions, and received orders to follow in pursuit with the whole regiment at once. But a few moments elapsed before the canteens and haversacks were filled, and the whole body was off to rescue their comrades. They made a march of two miles on double quick time, before darkness come on, and by 9 o'clock had reached the outpost, where they found the report to be untrue, and had the pleasure of surprising and taking prisoners all their comrades, whom they feared had fallen into the hands of the enemy. After a few moments rest and refreshment, the line was formed to return, in the midst of a very violent storm. The night was pitch dark, and the route lay through a road lined with thick woods on both sides; but the men pushed on, led by their Colonel, and marched into the camp in perfect silence at the hour of midnight, wet to the skin, in which condition officers and men crawled into their tents and resigned themselves to sleep. In the morning it was found that thirty pairs of shoes were needed to make good the losses of the night before, the men having lost their shoes off in the mud, and marched in barefoot.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Pig's Neck, a point at the mouth of the James River, where the rebels have a battery and about a thousand men stationed. I immediately procured a good glass, and ascended to the cupola of the Hospital building, when I discovered that the *Harriet Lane* was engaging the battery at that point. I watched the engagement with the most intense anxiety for about three-fourths of an hour, when I saw the *Harriet Lane* retreating, and making for Fortress Monroe. When she came in it was found that she was sent there to reconnoitre, and threw a shell into the battery, which drew forth a response, and the work began in good earnest. About forty shots were fired by the *Harriet Lane*, when it was found that her guns were not sufficient to carry the fort, and she hauled off, having five of her men wounded, and a shot through her bows. Only one of the men was thought to be dangerously wounded.

I understand Capt. FAUNCE does not mean to give it up so, and that to-morrow morning he will take the *Cumberland* up with him, and shell the rebels out. We shall undoubtedly have some land fighting in this quarter before many days, and we are quite ready, and quite impatient for the work.

THE WAY GEN. BUTLER WORKS.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post*, at Fortress Monroe, writes as follows:

"I have been with Gen. BUTLER to day, and as I think him a somewhat marvelous man, I will describe a common morning's work. If his brain were not of the temper of steel it would certainly give way under the pressure. Yet he maintains an admirable coolness, despatching business in a very wonderful way. He rises, perhaps, at 7½ o'clock. He comes down into the office before breakfast to learn if there is any pressing emergency, and then in his own peculiar, slouchy way, lounges out of the house and is heard of no more for half an hour. Then he reappears, and business commences in earnest. A full dozen men on errands foolish and wise are eager to claim his attention. When the first man makes known his mission the General listens as though he had no interest whatever in the subject, and as soon as the plaintiff has finished, he receives his answer or his orders at once. No sooner is No. 1 hurried away than No. 2 commences. Perhaps the General in the meantime has received a dispatch. He reads on apparently entirely absorbed by what is before him, and yet no sooner has No. 2 uttered his last word than he gets his answer, and it is useless for him to appear a second time. No. 3 steps forward, and while he is speaking some messenger arrives who calls the General out of the room and detains him perhaps fifteen minutes. He goes back to No. 3 at last, tells him to finish his story, and disposes of him immediately. Now, besides all this business in a given time, the General has probably given a dozen orders without interrupting the speaker, to the clerk or the orderly, shaken hands with half a dozen friends, spoken a few words to each, and yet catches every word that falls from the lips of the plaintiff.

The head quarters are a very busy place. One does not know how much can be done until he visits some such man. BUTLER—I hope he wont catch me—is not exactly a beauty. No one would over mistake him for an Apollo. Indeed, there are certain very decided defects in his "make up," which render him anything but prepossessing. I have seen the poor rascal of an offender actually tremble as he stood before him. You can't tell whether or not he is looking at you, for his eyes seem capable of looking in every direction at once—and certainly do look in more ways than one. But aside from personal beauty, to which, so far as my knowledge extends, he never laid any claim, Gen. BUTLER has the right elements of character for the position he holds. He is a severe disciplinarian, demanding immediate and implicit obedience, but he has brain enough to fill his station, and, if I am not mistaken, he will, before many days, show the Secessionists that Federal soldiers, fighting for Republican principles, are witty enough and strong enough to purge the whole country, from Mexico to the Lakes, of traitors—though they may have been years in laying their unholy plots.

FROM THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON,
Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

On Monday, the 26th of May, Capt. CHURCH, of our engineer corps, rode out alone to make a reconnoissance of the country. He wore his uniform, and rode into the rebellious district for five miles, and then ten miles at right angles to his previous course. He took numerous notes of the country in order to draft a topographical map of that region. He received little hindrance the first day, but on Tuesday he followed the Little River turnpike, and on his return, as he drew near some mills, he saw a party of horsemen blocking up the road. As they saw him approach they quietly closed up the passage, stopped him and asked him his business. He boldly replied that he was reconnoitering. They looked around for his party, and their whole manner showed that they had no idea he was without an escort. Still they held his bridle, and in a few moments he would have been irrecoverably a prisoner, had not his ready wit come to his rescue. He commenced to talk about the topics of the day, behaved as if he expected his party in a few minutes, and asked where a Mr. STEWART lived, whose name he luckily remembered. "STEWART," said the one who held the bridle, dropping it as he spoke, "which STEWART?" "Why OGDEN STEWART," replied the ready engineer. "It would take you a good while to get to his house," was the reply, "he lives ten miles off, in that direction." "Well, gentlemen," said Capt. CHURCH, "I must bid you good morning, then, for it will take me some time to get there." His horse obeyed his whip, and was off with a bound. Fear of his supposed escort prevented their firing, and the Baltimore *Sun*, that well known secession journal, stated, in a day or two, that Capt. CHURCH and a *large party* had been out reconnoitering. He was allowed no escort, and thus undoubtedly ran a great risk, as the whole neighborhood in that direction is hot for secession, and his road led him past the blacksmith's shop, since occupied by the Zouaves, and the scene of their recent skirmish. The blacksmith, your readers will remember, kept several muskets loaded to shoot the first Unionman he saw. Alexandria Capt. CHURCH describes as having the air of a deserted town. Since this adventure, the gallant Captain has been out several times, and has completed a fine map of the region from the valuable notes taken while on these expeditions. In spite of all our hardships, the men enjoyed our life at Roache's Mills, and were sorry to leave. The officers shared all the privations of the men. Several companies were quartered in an old cotton-mill, a building apparently about to fall, but whose real strength we thoroughly tested. At one end of this ancient pile, the guard-house was established; and a gloomy room, with boarded up-windows, received a few prisoners from our own regiment, and was graced by the presence of three of the Jersey City Zouaves, whom we were obliged to arrest for depredations committed in the neighborhood. Of course every regiment has its black sheep. Gen. MANSFIELD paid us a visit, as did also Gen. McDOWELL. They were both received with every expression of enthusiasm. We were in hopes of receiving a camp equipage, and being ordered farther into Virginia, but a petition was signed by a large number of the leading citizens of Washington (including the Secretary of War) for our recall as a guard for the city, and early Sunday morning, June 2, the Second Connecticut Regiment marched up to take our place. We started about 9 o'clock, and after marching a mile or so halted in a large wood for Divine service. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. SMITH, read us the articles of war, and then offered up a prayer. He then delivered a short address and we sang a hymn. Crossing the Long Bridge, the heat became intolerable, as not a breath of air was stirring. Several of the men gave out, and Capt. BARR, of Company A, received a sun-stroke which has rendered him entirely unfit for duty, so that he has been reluctantly obliged to resign. However much we regretted leaving the excitement of our life in Virginia, still we felt on arriving at Camp Anderson as if it were our home. Our roofs, it is true, leak so that the men get a shower-bath whenever it rains, and their blankets and clothing are often wet through, but still we all feel an attachment for the place, as it was our first camp. The men are longing for active service, and undoubtedly at the first alarm we shall be ordered at once to the scene of action. J. W., JR.

THE MARCH OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

The following letter, written by a member of the French company of the Garibaldi Guard, gives a graphic picture of the advance of that regiment to to the Capital:

HEAD-QUARTERS GARIBALDI GUARD,
GRINNELL CAMP, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The acclamations which saluted our departure from New-York followed us until we left Pennsylvania. We met the advance guard of the Northern army at Wilmington. The garrison paid us military honors. From Wilmington to Havre de Grace the posts are near together, and the roads are also covered with scouts. We entered Maryland on Wednesday, the 30th, at 2 in the afternoon, and garrisoned in Baltimore the same day at 7 in the evening. A regiment of militia was in waiting for us, under arms, to protect our passage through this city of *mud* and *slaves*. The regiment as it advanced was greeted with maledictions like these: "JEFFERSON DAVIS will hang all of you," "We will kill every one of you." I was the last man of a file near my lieutenant, and felt a heavy fist strike my shoulder. Turning quickly, my assailant greeted me with this exclamation: "Oh, you d—d dog of a Frenchman!" At the same moment, the crowd rushed

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Several gentlemen of rhyming proclivities, have, on different occasions, attempted to say something about Niagara, but we are not aware that any one of them has ever succeeded in saying anything very striking, or particularly worthy of being remembered. It is obvious enough, that the man who attempts to span the tide with a sonnet, or send himself and the torrent down to posterity through the elongated pipe of an epic, has considerably more water on hand than he can well dispose of. In addition to this first and very obvious difficulty, there are a variety of minor obstacles to be overcome. It was never intended that Niagara should be played upon, as "a harp of a thousand strings"—the name doesn't rhyme well. Two ingenious gentlemen, however, have overcome this latter difficulty. One, if remembrance serves us rightly, commences his address with: "O, Niaggerer, you're a staggerer;" the other, and more dulcet-voiced poet of the two, says:

Come hear my lay, Ni-ag-a-*ra*.

And it is from the dulcet-voiced poet, we fancy, that the author of a book before us entitled *Niagara, and other Poems*, borrowed when he wrote:

The wild man came and was at home
Amidst thy grandeurs deep and wild;
For he through Niagara's realm did roam,
And was her free, unlettered child;
He saw thy form, he heard thy lay,
Then, spake the word, "Niaga*ra*."

A peculiarity of aboriginal accentuation, on the part of the wild man, by the way, which we can only pardon by remembering that he was "unlettered," and considered himself at home among these "deep and wild grandeurs," and possessed of a right to do and say what he pleased.

On the whole, though inclined to admire Niagara the water-fall, we must confess that we have no admiration for *Niagara* the Poem. One is a cataract of water, the other of words, and our preferences much incline to the former. The water can turn a mill, or quench thirst, or wash clothes, or subserve a variety of other useful purposes, while "these here" words have not even force enough to tell what the author means. But if the author has failed, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has failed in what some very eminent poets have never dared attempt. It is not an easy matter to get up an imitation of the spray and thunder of the mighty cataract. And of all who have written on Niagara, if any one of them ever again penetrates its misty veil, and does not get drenched to the skin if not drowned outright, it will only be because waterfalls are not revengeful—that's all.

—Of all the many books published for the amusement of "little folks," there are few superior to the *Rainbow and Lucky Stories*, written by Jacob Abbot, and published by the Harpers. Good sensible books they are, portraying real life, and teaching lessons of practical morality which would not be wholly lost on "children of a larger growth" than those for whom the volumes were originally written. Lucky is a house, and Rainbow is a colored boy; both, at the South, therefore, would be considered as chattels, but we order things differently at the North. The adventures of the black boy are most pleasantly told, and run through several volumes, in the following order: "Handie," "Rainbow's Journey," "The Three Pines," "Selling Lucky," and "Up the River." We commend the series to the especial attention of fathers and uncles, at all seasons of the year, as well as at Christmas times.

—Brown & Taggard add to their edition of Bacon the sixth volume in the order of publication, but the first volume of the series, and also the first volume of the Philosophical works. With volume XI, the first one issued, was given a portrait of Francis Bacon in his youth; the present number very properly contains a portrait of him at that period of his life when these works were chiefly composed. It is gratifying to know that in despite of "these parlous times," the subscription list of the enterprising publishers shows a steady increase.

—From the press of G. P. Putnam we have volume 5th of Irving's *Washington* and the *Crayon Miscellany*. The public are already familiar with the merits of this beautiful edition of Irving, now in course of publication by Mr. Putnam, and any further mention would be superfluous.

—From the hands of Rudd & Carleton we have the advance sheets of the second volume of that remarkable book, *The Partisan Leader*—not the life and history of Jeff. Davis, though the title would so indicate. As an indicator of the secret agencies which for years have been at work, now to culminate in secession, the book is curious indeed; and so accurately is the plan adopted by the arch agitators of this rebellion, mapped out, that we would accord to the author the gift of prophecy were it not very plainly evident that the book was written to indicate the path which Secessionists should follow. It is certainly a most remarkable book.

—The sea of Swedenborgianism is threaded by Enoch Pond, D. D., in a book entitled *Swedenborgianism Examined*, published by the American Tract Society. We had thought the ghost of Swedenborg long since laid, but as it is quite likely to receive a resurrection with secession, we are glad that Mr. Pond brings out a revised edition of his book, and proposes to drown it. The American Tract Society keep up their publication of army tracts. We hope they'll be extensively circulated among our soldiers, for the men that fight and pray are ever the most dangerous to overcome.

—*The Soldier's Health Companion* is a sanitary tract published by R. M. De Witt, and, as the title indicates, treats of the soldier's health, its derivation, its various modifications, and the most effectual way of contributing to its preservation.

—If we have not before alluded to Valentine's *Common Council Manual* for the current year, it is certainly not because its magnificence of typography and binding do not entitle it to notice. Many of the annuals and centre-table books, in all their glory, are not attired like one of these. The paper is of the best, and the engravings are of the finest, and the maps are of the completest description, and the colors of the covers are of the brightest. And we would swing our hats and send up a loud huzza in behalf of this evidence of good taste on the part of the Common Council, did not the thought suggest itself, "Who pays for this fine bibliothecal whistle?" A Common Council Manual should be a book—it is not necessary that it should be as fine a specimen of the typographic art as our presentation annuals. We are not aware that the mothers and daughters of our land are peculiarly interested in the things which relate exclusively to the Common Council of this Corporation, nor do we know that we ourselves would select a book so titled from among a multitude of others, for miscellaneous reading. It seems to us that what the public demand in a work of this kind is a simple record of facts—a "blue book," to all intents and purposes. It is very pleasant to look at pictures of swans in the Central Park ponds, and portraits of Aldermen illustrious in the City's annals, but we fancy that in protesting against the lavish waste of money evinced in this costly publication, we evince an appreciation of the economy which should characterize a virtuous Common Council, and this is even better than to manifest an appreciation of art.

Mr. Valentine deserves unmitigated praise for the patience and perseverance with which he digs out facts and exhumes buried reminiscences. He gives nothing which is uninteresting, and the *manual* department of his task is done in such a way as to leave nothing to be complained of. But the two departments should be separated and separately published. The *Common Council* attachment drowns the historical accompaniment. Give the former to the public in such form as its ephemeral nature demands, and we will gladly hail the latter in a more ornamental and permanent binding.

—The *Battles of America by Sea and Land*, published in serial form by Virtue & Co., are drawing nigh to a close on paper, at least, however untrue the assertion may seem in a literal sense. Three more numbers and the series is completed. Perhaps the publishers will add a supplement, in order to include the battles yet unfought, but evidently very near at hand.

MAPS OF THE WAR AND MILITARY PICTURES.

—Maps of the war multiply, and protraits and photographs of Generals and Colonels increase Mr. Schaus emulates Mr. Rumpf's "Bird's-eye view of the Seat of War," by a map to which we must accord the palm as yet. It contains all the points of interest South, at and near which our armies are now stationed, and to which they will soon be advancing. A scale of distances is appended, and the map to all appearence, is as complete and accurate as the most enthusiastic campaign tracer could desire. Mr. Schaus also publishes an admirable bird's-eye view of Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and the Hygeia Hotel, at that Point. A more cruel misnomer for a point destined to prove so excessively *un*comfortable to the Virginians, and indeed to all "secessionists," could not well be devised. That Gen. Butler and his command, however, will make themselves comfortable there, we have not a doubt.

—Mr. Rumpf, determined not to be outdone in enterprise, favors us with another Bird's Eye View, a panoramic map, entitled the Seat of War at the West, showing the Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, Cairo, and a part of the Southern States. The map will be found most interesting by those desirous of tracing the windings of the Mississippi, Ohio, and the Federal Army at the West.

—And yet another map of the Southern States is published by J. H. Colton. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 inches, it is colored in counties, and the price is remarkably cheap. The question suggests itself: How can so much paper, and so many colors, be given for so little money. The paper alone, if unprinted, would command a small fortune in those Southern States where the leading dailies are now printed on half-sheets, owing to the scarcity of this very useful article.

—Lewis & Co. publish a very good engraving of the late Col. Ellsworth. It is accompanied by a *fac simile* of his last letter to his parents Poor Ellsworth! many an eye, albeit unused to tears, will moisten as they read the conclusion of his letter. "He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me."

OUR DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLAND.

The Historian Motley on the Issue.

In the issue of this paper, on Thursday, we gave at length the concluding portion of Mr. Motley's very able statement of the American question, as printed in the London *Times*. We have since been placed in possession of the earlier half, which is too valuable to be withheld from publication:

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The *de facto* question in America has been referred at last to the dread arbitrament of civil war. Time and events must determine whether the "great Republic" is to disappear from the roll of nations, or whether it is destined to survive the storm which has gathered over its head. There is, perhaps, a readiness in England to prejudge the case; a disposition not to exult in our downfall, but to accept the fact; for nations, as well as individuals, may often be addressed in the pathetic language of the poet:

> "Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos,
> Tempora cum fuerint nubila, nullus erit."

Yet the trial by the ordeal of battle has hardly commenced, and it would be presumptuous to affect to penetrate the veil of even the immediate future. But the question *de jure* is a different one. The right and the wrong belong to the past, are hidden by no veil, and may easily be read by all who are not wilfully blind. Yet it is often asked why have the Americans taken up arms? Why has the United States' Government plunged into what is sometimes called "this wicked war?" Especially it is thought amazing in England that the President should have recently called for a great army of volunteers and regulars, and that the inhabitants of the Free States should have sprung forward as one man at his call, like men suddenly relieved from a spell. It would have been amazing had the call been longer delayed. The national flag, insulted and defied for many months, had at last been lowered, after the most astonishing kind of siege recorded in history, to an armed and organized rebellion; and a prominent personage in the Government of the Southern "Confederacy" is reported to have proclaimed, amid the exultations of victory, that before the 1st of May the same cherished emblem of our nationality should be struck from the Capitol at Washington. An advance of the "Confederate troops" upon that city; the flight or captivity of the President and his Cabinet; the seizure of the national archives, the national title deeds, and the whole national machinery of foreign intercourse and internal administration, by the Confederates; and the proclamation from the American palladium itself of the Montgomery Constitution in place of the one devised by Washington, Madison, Hamilton and Jay—a Constitution in which Slavery should be the universal law of the land, the corner-stone of the political edifice—were events which seemed, for a few days of intense anxiety, almost probable.

Had this really been the result, without a blow struck in defence of the National Government and the old Constitution, it is certain that the contumely poured forth upon the Free States by their domestic enemies, and by the world at large, would have been as richly deserved as it would have been amply bestowed. At present such a catastrophe seems to have been averted. But the levy in mass of such a vast number of armed men in the Free States, in swift response to the call of the President, shows how deep and pervading is the attachment to the Constitution and to the flag of Union in the hearts of the nineteen millions who inhabit those States. It is confidently believed, too, that the sentiment is not wholly extinguished in the nine millions of white men who dwell in the Slave States, and that, on the contrary, there exists a large party throughout that country who believe that the Union furnishes a better protection for life, property, law, civilization and liberty than even the indefinite extension of African Slavery can do.

At any rate, the loyalty of the Free States has proved more intense and passionate than it had ever been supposed to be before. It is recognized throughout their whole people that the Constitution of 1787 had made us a *nation*. The efforts of a certain class of politicians for a long period had been to reduce our Commonwealth to a Confederacy. So long as their efforts had been confined to argument, it was considered sufficient to answer the argument; but, now that secession, instead of remaining a topic of vehement and subtle discussion, has expanded into armed and fierce rebellion and revolution, civil war is the inevitable result. It is a result foretold by sagacious statesmen almost a generation ago, in the days of the tariff "nullification." "To begin with nullification," said Daniel Webster in 1833, "with the avowed intention, nevertheless, not to proceed to secession, dismemberment, and general revolution, is as if one were to take the plunge of Niagara, and cry out that he would stop half-way down." And now the plunge of secession has been taken, and we are all struggling in the vortex of general revolution.

The body politic, known for seventy years as the United States of America, is not a Confederacy, not a compact of Sovereign States, not a copartnership; it is a Commonwealth, of which the Constitution drawn up at Philadelphia, by the Convention of 1787, over which Washington presided, is the organic, fundamental law. We had already had enough of a Confederacy. The thirteen rebel provinces, afterwards the thirteen original independent States of America, had been united to each other during the revolutionary war by articles of confederacy. "*The said States* hereby enter into a firm *league* of friendship *with each other*." Such was the language of 1781, and the league or treaty thus drawn up was ratified, not by the *people* of the States, but by the State Governments—the legislative and executive bodies, namely, in their corporate capacity.

The Continental Congress, which was the central administrative Board during this epoch, was a diet of envoys from sovereign States. It had *no power to act on individuals*. It could not *command* the States. It could move only by requisitions and recommendations. Its functions were essentially diplomatic, like those of the States-General of the old Dutch Republic, like those of the modern Germanic Confederation.

We were a league of petty sovereignties. When the war had ceased, when our independence had been acknowledged in 1783, we sank rapidly into a condition of utter impotence, imbecility, anarchy. We had achieved our independence, but we had not constructed a nation. We were not a body politic. No laws could be enforced, no insurrections suppressed, no debts collected. Neither property nor life were secure. Great Britain had made a treaty of peace with us, but she scornfully declined a treaty of commerce and amity; not because we had been rebels, but because we were not a State—because we were a mere dissolving league of jarring provinces, incapable of guaranteeing the stipulations of any commercial treaty. We were unable even to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of peace and enforce the stipulated collection of debts due to British subjects; and Great Britain refused in consequence to give up the military posts which she held within our frontiers. For twelve years after the acknowledgement of our *independence*, we were mortified by the spectacle of foreign soldiers occupying a long chain of fortresses south of the great lakes and upon our own soil We were a Confederacy. We were sovereign States. And these were the fruits of such a Confederacy and of such sovereignty. It was, until the immediate present, the darkest hour of our history. But there were patriotic and sagacious men in those days, and their efforts at last rescued us from the condition of a Confederacy. The "Constitution of the United States" was an organic law, enacted by the sovereign people of that whole Territory, which is commonly called in geographies and histories, the United States of America. It was empowered to act directly, by its own legislative, judicial, and executive machinery upon every individual in the country. It could seize his property, it could take his life, for causes of which itself was the judge. The States were distinctly prohibited from opposing its decrees, or from exercising any of the great functions of sovereignty. The Union alone was supreme, "anything in the constitution and laws of the States to the contrary, notwithstanding." Of what significance, then, was the title of "sovereign" States, arrogated in later days by communities which had voluntarily abdicated the most vital attributes of sovereignty? But, indeed, the words "sovereign" and "sovereignty" are purely inapplicable to the American system. In the Declaration of Independence the Provinces declare themselves "free and independent States," but the men of those days knew that the word "sovereign" was a term of feudal origin. When their connection with a time honored feudal monarchy was abruptly severed, the word "Sovereign" had no meaning for us. A Sovereign is one who acknowledges no superior, who possessed the highest authority without control, who is supreme in power. How could any one State of the United States claim such characteristics at all, least of all after their inhabitants, at their primary assemblies, had voted to submit themselves, without limitation of time, to a Constitution which was declared supreme? The only intelligible source of power in a country beginning its history *de novo* after a revolution, in a land never subjected to military or feudal conquest, is the will of the people of the whole land as expressed by a majority. At the present moment, unless the Southern revolution shall prove successful, the United States Government is a fact, an established authority. In the period between 1783 and 1787 we were in chaos. In May of 1787 the Convention met in Philadelphia, and, after some months' deliberation, adopted with unprecedented unanimity the project of the great law, which, so soon as it should be accepted by the people, was to be known as the Constitution of the United States.

It was not a compact. Who ever heard of a compact to which there were no parties, or who ever heard of a compact made by a single party with himself? Yet the name of no State is mentioned in the whole document; the States themselves are only mentioned to receive commands or prohibitions, and the "people of the United States" is the single party by whom alone the instrument is executed.

The Constitution was not drawn up by the States, it was not promulgated in the name of the States, it was not ratified by the States. The States never acceded to it, and possess no power to secede from it. It "was ordained and established" over the States by a power superior to the States—by the people of the whole land in their aggregate capacity, acting through Conventions of delegates expressly chosen for the purpose within each State, independently of the State Governments, after the project had been framed.

There had always been two parties in the country during the brief but pregnant period between the abjuration of British authority and the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. There was a party advocating State rights and local self-government in its largest sense, and a party favoring a more consolidated and national Government. The National or Federal Party triumphed in the adoption of the new Government. It was strenuously supported and bitterly opposed on exactly the same grounds. Its friends and foes both agreed that it had put an end to the system of confederacy. Whether it were an advantageous or a noxious change, all agreed that the thing had been done.

> "In all our deliberations (says the letter accompanying and recommending the constitution to the people) we kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the *consolidation of our Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, safety, perhaps *our national existence*."—*Journal of the Convention*, 1 Story, 368.

And an eloquent opponent denounced the project for this very same reason,—

> "That this is a consolidated Government (said Henry,) is demonstrably clear. The language is 'we the people,' instead of 'we the States.' It must be one great, consolidated national Government of the people of all the States."

And the Supreme Court of the United States, after the Government had been established, held this language in an important case, "Gibbons *vs.* Ogden:"

> "It has has been said that the States *were* sovereign, were completely independent, and were connected with each other by a league. This is true. But when these allied sovereignties converted their league into a Government, when they converted their Congress of Ambassadors into a Legislature, empowered to enact laws, the whole character in which the States appear underwent a change."

There was never a disposition in any quarter in the early days of our constitutional history to deny this great fundamental principle of our Republic.

> "In the most elaborate expositions of the Constitution by its friends (says Justice Story), its character *as a permanent form* of government, as a fundamental law, as a supreme rule, which no State was at liberty to disregard, to suspend, or to annul, was constantly admitted and insisted upon."—1 *Story*, 325.

The fears of its opponents, then, were that the new system would lead to a too strong, to an overcentralized Government. The fears of its friends were that the central power of theory would prove inefficient to cope with the local or State forces in practice. The experience of the last thirty years, and the catastrophe of the present year, have shown which class of fears were the more reasonable.

Had the Union thus established in 1787 been a Confederacy, it might have been argued, with more or less plausibility, that the States which peaceably acceded to it might at pleasure peaceably secede from it. It is none the less true that such a proceeding would have stamped the members of the Convention—Washington, Madison, Jay, Hamilton, and their colleagues—with utter incompetence; for nothing can be historically more certain than that their object was to extricate us from the anarchy to which that principle had brought us.

> "*However gross a heresy it may be* (says the *Federalist*, recommending the new constitution) to maintain that a party to a compact has a right to revoke that compact, the doctrine has had respectable advocates. The *possibility* of such a question shows the necessity of laying the foundation of our national Government deeper than in the sanction of delegated authority. The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people."

Certainly, the most venerated expounders of the Constitution—Jay, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, Story, Webster—were of opinion that the intention of the Convention to establish a permanent, consolidated Government, a single Commonwealth, had been completely successful.

> "The great and fundamental defect of the Confederation of 1871, (says Chancellor Kent,) which led to its eventual overthrow, was that, in imitation of all former confederacies, it carried the decrees of the Federal Council to the States in their sovereign capacity. The great and incurable defect of all former Federal Governments, such as the Amphictyonic, Achæan, and Lycian Confederacies, and the Germanic, Helvetic, Hanseatic, and Dutch Republics, is that they were *sovereignties over sovereignties*. The first effort to relieve the people of the country from this state of national degradation and ruin came from Virginia. The general Convention afterwards met at Philadelphia in May, 1787. The plan was submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen by the people at large in each State for assent and ratification. Such a measure was laying the foundations of the fabric of our national polity where alone they ought to be laid,—on the broad consent of the people."—1 Kent, 225.

It is true that the consent of the people was given by the inhabitants voting *in* each State; but in what other conceivable way could the people of the whole country have voted? "They assembled in the several States," says Story; "but where else could they assemble?"

Secession is, in brief, the return to chaos from which we emerged three-quarters of a century since. No logical sequence can be more perfect. If one State has a right to secede to-day, asserting what it calls its sovereignty, another may, and probably will, do the same to-morrow, a third on the next day, and so on until there is none left to secede from. Granted the premises that each State may peaceably secede from the Union, it follows that a county may peaceably secede from a State, and a town from a county, until there is nothing left but a horde of individuals seceding from each other. The theory that the people of a whole country, in their aggregate capacity, are supreme is intelligible; and it has been a fact, also, in America for seventy years. But it is impossible to show, if the people of a State be sovereign, that the people of a county, or of a village, are not equally sovereign, and justified in "resuming their sovereignty" when their interest or their caprice seems to impel them. The process of disintegration brings back the community to barbarism, precisely as its converse has built up commonwealths—whether empires, kingdoms, or republics—out of original barbarism. Established authority, whatever the theory of its origin, is a fact. It should never be lightly or capriciously overturned. They who venture on the attempt should weigh well the responsibility that is upon them. Above all, they must expect to be arraigned for their deeds before the tribunal of the civilized world and of future ages—a court of last appeal, the code of which is based on the divine principles of right and reason, which are dispassionate and eternal. No man, on either side of the Atlantic, with Anglo Saxon blood in his veins, will dispute the right of a people or of any portion of a people to rise against oppression, to demand redress of grievances, and in case of denial of justice to take up arms to vindicate the sacred principle of liberty. Few Englishmen or Americans will deny that the source of Government is the consent of the governed, or that every nation has the right to govern itself according to its will. When the silent consent is changed to *fierce* remonstrance, the revolution is impending. The right of revolution is indisputable. It is written on the whole record of our race. British and American history is made up of rebellion and revolution. Many of the crowned kings were rebels or usurpers; Hampden, Pym, and Oliver Cromwell; Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, all were rebels. It is no word of reproach; but these men all knew the work they had set themselves to do. They never called their rebellion "peaceable secession." They were sustained by the consciousness of right when they overthrew established authority, but they meant to overthrow it. They meant rebellion, civil war, bloodshed, infinite suffering for themselves and their whole generation, for they accounted them welcome substitutes for insulted liberty and violated right. There can be nothing plainer, then, than the American right of revolution. But then it should be called revolution. "Secession, as a revolutionary right," said Daniel Webster in the Senate, nearly 30 years ago, in words that now sound prophetic—

> "Is intelligible. As a right to be proclaimed in *the midst of civil commotions*, and *asserted at the head of armies*, I can understand it. But as a practical right, existing under the Constitution, and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to be nothing but an absurdity—for it supposes resistance to Government under authority of Government itself; it supposes dismemberment without violating the principles of Union; it supposes opposition to law without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government without revolution."

The men who had conducted the American people through a long and fearful revolution were the founders of the new commonwealth which permanently superseded the subverted authority of the Crown. They placed the foundations on the unbiased, untrammelled, consent of the people. They were sick of leagues, of petty sovereignties, of Governments which could not govern a single individual. The framers of the Constitution, which has now endured three-quarters of a century, and under which the nation has made a material and intellectual progress never surpassed in history, were not such triflers as to be ignorant of the consequences of their own acts. The Constitution which they offered, and which the people adopted as its own, talked not of Sovereign States—spoke not the word confederacy. In the very preamble to the instrument are inserted the vital words which show its character, "We, *the people* of the United States, to insure a more perfect union, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, *do ordain and establish this Constitution*." *Sic volo, sic jubeo*. It is the language of a Soverein solemnly speaking to the world. It is the promulgation of a great law, the *norma agendi* of a new commonwealth. It is no compact.

> "A compact (says Blackstone) is a promise proceeding from us. Law is a command directed to us. The language of a compact is, We will or will not do this; that of a law is, Thou shalt or shalt not do it." (1 B. 38, 44, 45)

And this is throughout the language of the Constitution. Congress shall do this; the President shall do that; the States shall not exercise this or that power. Witness, for example, the important clauses by which the "Sovereign States are shorn of all the great attributes of sovereignty—no State shall coin money, nor emit bills of credit, nor pass *ex post facto* laws, nor laws impairing the obligations of contracts, nor maintain armies and navies, nor grant letters of marque, nor make compacts with other States, nor hold intercourse with foreign Powers, nor grant titles of nobility;" and that most significant phrase, "this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, *shall be the supreme law of the land*."

Could language be more imperial? Could the claim to State "sovereignty" be more completely disposed of at a word? How can that be sovereign, acknowledging no superior, supreme, which has voluntarily accepted a supreme law from something which it acknowledges as superior?

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

Addresses to the People of the United States and to the Citizens of Kentucky.

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Border State Convention, which has been in session at Frankfort, has adopted two addresses, one to the people of the United States, and another to the people of Kentucky. The following is the address

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-Citizens: The Delegates to a Convention of the Border Slave States, assembled in the City of Frankfort, desire to address you in relation to the present condition of the country.

None of us have ever expected to live to see the spectacle now exhibited in our distracted land. The cry to arms resounds throughout our borders, and in a few short weeks we have seen all over the land the marshaling of troops ready for the conflict. The pursuits of peace are neglected and abandoned, and the fell spirit of war has seized almost every heart, until even gentle and tender woman yields to the fierce impulse, and encourages the strife, and the maternal eye scarce gathers a tear as the son seizes his arms, and rushes towards the field of carnage and of death.

If this warlike spirit—this terrible energy—were displayed in preparing to meet the legions of an invading enemy, our hearts would exult in the exhibition of the martial spirit of our countrymen; but, alas! the combatants are descendants of sires who stood side by side in the day of battle, to maintain the indepenence of our country, and in the approaching conflict brother is to fall by the hand of brother.

Can we hope, in this day of fierce passion, that our voice, crying for peace, will be heard? Will any portraiture of the horrors of civil war, that we can give, have any influence with those who are rushing on to destroy each other? We fear not. States which should have been with us, and whose voice would have increased the potency of our demands for peace, have been seized with the prevailing madness, and have rushed to arms. Still we feel bound to make our voice to be heard, with the hope that our words will have some influence at some day, when men shall behold the wasting and the desolation that their madness has produced.

All the Slave States except four are arrayed in hostility to the General Government, and are demanding that the Confederation which they have formed shall be recognized as a separate sovereign nation. The process by which they have attempted to form themselves into a distinct nation has been, for each State by itself, to declare all connection with the General Government terminated, and then unite in forming a Confederation among themselves.

Our present purpose does not require us to discuss the propriety of the acts of these States, yet it may be proper for us to say, that they find no warrant in any known principle of our Government, and no justification in the facts existing when they seceded.

While these States claim that their sovereignty as a nation shall be recognized, and have collected armies to make good their claim, the Government of the United States insists that the ordinances of secession are utterly void, and that the Constitution and laws of the United States are still in force within the seceded States just as they are within any of the other States, and to maintain this position armies are rapidly gathering on the borders of the seceded States.

If there could be any intervention by which the shedding of blood and the desolation of civil war could be avoided, the practical good sense of the American people might discover some mode of adjusting the difficulties which would be alike honorable and beneficial to both the contending parties. But while one side demands the recognition of its sovereignty, and the other insists that such recognition is a constitutional impossibility, it is manifest that there can be no arbiter but the sword, unless the people themselves, acting upon and through their representatives, State and National, shall interpose, arrest the strife, and enforce a settlement without bloodshed. If any terms of adjustment would be satisfactory to both parties, which would fall short of the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States, and still satisfy them, and short of the obedience of the seceded States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and still satisfy the people of the United States, it is the duty of each party to notify the other of such terms as would be satisfactory, so that an attempt at adjustment might be made.

But we repeat, if the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States continue a *sine qua non*, and if the Government continue to disclaim the constitutional power to make such recognition, there is no peaceful solution of the difficulty possible, other than such as the people themselves may, by their action, produce.

It is proper for us to say, that in our opinion the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.

It has been suggested, in quarters entitled to the highest respect, that the independence of the States which have seceded might be acknowledged by a national convention, adopting an amendment to the Constitution for that purpose, as such an amendment would have the support and acquiescence of the seceded States. But we leave that for the decision of the people and their representatives, when they shall feel the imperative necessity of such a settlement.

We now turn to the consideration of what ought to be done for the purpose of quieting apprehension within the few Slave States which still adhere to the Union established by their fathers.

We ask no concession of new or additional rights. We do not fear any immediate encroachment upon our rights as Slave States. The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Congress gives assurance that at present there is no danger that our rights will be assailed. But we are few in number, and the preponderance of the free States is continually increasing. The security to our rights now afforded by the sense of justice in the minds of the Free States may be lost by a change of popular feeling in the future. One great object in constitutions is to protect the rights of minorities.

In the Constitution there are general grants of power to the Congress of the United States, which might be perverted to our injury contrary to the spirit of the instrument, and still the letter of the grant be claimed to authorize the injurious legislation. Such are the power "to regulate commerce between the States," and the power of "exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia" and over "forts, dockyards and arsenals in the several States" It would not now be claimed by Congress that these grants authorized an interference in the sale of slaves between the people of different States, nor would it be claimed that they authorized the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, while Maryland and Virginia remained Slave States, nor the like abolition in forts and other places within Slave States. But what will be claimed in the future we cannot know. So, also, in relation to the Territories belonging to the United States. While we are aware that all the territories, then unorganized, were organized by acts of the last Congress which contain no prohibition of Slavery, and while we know that this was the action of a Congress in which the Free States had the control at the time the acts were passed, still these are but acts of Congress, subject to repeal or alteration as public feeling may change under temporary excitement.

It is but just that the rights of the Slave States, now in a small minority of the whole States, should be guarded in the particulars mentioned by such constitutional guarantees as shall render them secure against future legislation in times of excitement. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the purpose of securing by constitutional guarantees rights already possessed, presented to Congress certain propositions to amend the Constitution, which met with general approval, and were satisfactory to us and to our people, and those propositions, as originally offered, or any that are equivalent, would be now satisfactory, and would quiet apprehensions that exist to some extent in the minds of real friends of the Union and of the people. Whether any such constitutional guarantees would have the effect of reconciling any of the seceded States to the Government from which they have torn themselves away we cannot say, but we allow ourselves to hope that the masses in those States will, in time, learn that the dangers they were made to fear were greatly exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the calls of interest and of patriotism, and return to the family from which they have gone out. One effect of giving such guarantees, certainly, will be to prove to the world by the frank recognition of the rights of the few Slave States adhering to the Union, that the States which have seceded have abandoned the best government in the world, without any good or sufficient cause.

It may be urged that there are not now a sufficient number of States acting in the Union to ratify any such Constitutional amendments as will furnish the guarantees we require. But it is to be remembered that there is no time fixed by the Constitution for such ratification, and if they should be ratified by the Free States, then at the end of the present civil war, terminate as it may, either in the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, or in the establishment of their separate national existence, there will be the number of States required for the ratification.

Fellow-citizens of the United States, you are about to be engaged in a war, in which the horrors that ordinarily attend that state are likely to be aggravated by the fact that you are of the same family, and have long lived together in intimate intercourse and in friendly relations. The kind feelings that once existed have been changed to bitterness, soon to degenerate, it may be, into deadly animosity. We desire to remind you that you are contending about a question of principle upon which we would fain believe that you are on each side convinced that you are right. It is no longer a question of party politics, no longer a question about the right to hold Slaves in Territories, or to retake them when they escape; the question now to be settled is, whether we shall live in the same Union as formerly, or whether our fathers formed a government upon such principles that any one State may, at her own pleasure, without the consent of the others, and without responsibility to any human power, withdraw from her connection with the Government and claim to be sovereign as a separate nation. It will be readily seen that this, as a question of principle, is not affected by the number of States that have withdrawn. It would have been well if this question could have been solved in some other mode than by a resort to war; but it may be that nothing but a divine interposition now can determine it by other means. A war upon such a question ought not to produce any higher exasparation or excite any greater degree of animosity than is incident to all wars. In the meantime, let the spirit of humanity and of the high civilization of the age strip this war of the horrors that generally attend such civil strife.

Our States desire, and have indicated a purpose to take no part in this war, and we believe, that in this course we will ultimately best serve the interests of our common country. It is impossible that we should be indifferent spectators; we consider that our interests would be irretrievably ruined by taking part in the conflict on the side where the strongest sympathies of our people are, and that our sense of honor and of duty requires that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn into a war in which other States, without consulting us, have deliberately chosen to involve themselves. Our safety and our dignity as among the most powerful of the Slave States demand of us that we take this position.

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strife, our most earnest and strenuous efforts shall not be wanted to bring about peace, and it is by such efforts that we hope to serve the interests of our country.

And now, in conclusion, we make our solemn appeal to the people of the United States. This is your Government—its preservation is your preservation—its overthrow is your ruin, and you are the rightful arbiters of its fate.

We hope you will take the subject of this address into your own consideration. Act with the energy and decision of a free people. In you, and you alone, we have confidence. You have the intelligence and the power to rule this fearful crisis. Make known your will in some emphatic form, that shall give it authority with your representatives everywhere.

May we not earnestly hope that you, the people, the whole people, without regard to parties or sections, will be able to command a settlement of the national difficulties, and will see the propriety and necessity of having a cessation of present hostilities, so that the measures of pacification which your wisdom may devise, can be calmly considered by your constitutional authorities.

We venture to suggest for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead to pacification:

1. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments, as will secure to slaveholders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2. If this should fail to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a voluntary convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the States, in which measures of peaceable adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

To our fellow-citizens of the North, we desire to say, discard that sectional and unfriendly spirit, manifested by teaching and action, which has contributed so much to inflame the feelings of the Southern people, and justly create apprehension on their part of injury to them.

To our fellow-citizens of the South we desire to say: though we have been greatly injured by your precipitate action, we would not now reproach you as the cause of that injury, but we entreat you to reexamine the question of the necessity for such action, and if you find that it has been taken without due consideration, as we verily believe, and that the evils you apprehended from a continuance in the Union were neither so great nor so unavoidable as you supposed, or that Congress is willing to grant adequate securities, then we pray you to return promptly to your connection with us, that we may be, in the future, as we have been in the past, one great, powerful and prosperous nation.

Indications have already been afforded that a Divine power is ready to interpose and prevent brethren from slaughtering each other. While the bombardment at Fort Sumter continued, no life was lost. When a Providential interposition was no longer needed to prevent the effusion of blood in civil strife, several lives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony. We would invoke the presence and aid of that Power to preserve our fellow-citizens, on both sides, from slaughter, and we would commit the interests of our distracted country to His hands, who can bring forth peace and order out of strife and confusion, when man's wisdom utterly fails.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, President.
JAS. GUTHRIE.
H. R. GAMBLE,
WM. A. HALL,
WM. G. POMEROY,
J. B. HENDERSON, } Of Missouri.
R. K. WILLIAMS,
ARCHIBALD DIXON,
F. M. BRISTOW,
JOSHUA F. BELL,
C. A. WICKLIFFE,
G. W. DUNLAP,
J. F. ROBINSON,
JOHN B. HUSTON,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
JNO. CALDWELL, of Tennessee.

In the address to the people of Kentucky, the same Committee say:

In declining to respond to a call made by the present Administration of the Government, and one that we have reason to believe would not have been made if the Administration had been fully advised of the circumstances by which we were surrounded, Kentucky did not put herself in factious opposition to her legitimate obligations; she did not choose to throw herself in hostile collision with the Slave States of Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, which have not seceded on the one hand, nor the Slave States which have and are in process of secession on the other, and shed the blood of brethren and kindred at the very moment when she was striving to be an apostle of peace. Nature herself revolted at the thought, and her conduct in this matter had so much of love to God, and love to man, in it, that it will meet the sanction of an approving world. So far from being denounced for this action, it is everywhere looked upon as an act of purest patriotism, resulting from imperious necessity, and the highest instincts of self-preservation—respected by the very Administration that alone could have complained of it, and will, we doubt not, be ratified by it; if not in terms, at least by its future action. That act did not take her out of the Union.

Kentucky, in so grave a matter as this, passes by mere legal technicalities, and a discussion of theoretical difficulties of Government, poises herself upon her right to do what the necessities of her condition imperatively demanded of her, and relies upon the good sense and magnanimity of her sister States, seeing that there is no parallel in her condition and theirs to do her justice.

In all things she is as loyal as ever to the Constitutional administration of the Government. She will follow the Stars and Stripes to the utmost regions of the earth, and defend it from foreign insult. She refuses alliance with any who would destroy the Union. All she asks is permission to keep out of this unnatural strife. When called to take part in it, she believes that there is more honor in the breach than in the observance of any supposed duty to perform it.

Feeling that she is clearly right in this, and has announced her intention to refrain from aggression upon others, she must protest against her soil being made the theatre of military operations by any belligerent. The war must not be transferred, by the warring sections, from their own to her borders. Such unfriendly action cannot be viewed with indifference by Kentucky.

Having thus referred to this subject in its general aspects, we would invite your undivided attention to its direct bearings upon yourselves.

It is not now a question of party politics, although it may be the interest of some to make it so. The day of mere party platforms has, we trust, gone forever. It has passed from being a mere struggle for place that may gratify personal ambition, to one for the present and future welfare of a whole people, for the safety of homes and firesides. Whatever divisions have heretofore existed should now cease. In times past, in our elections, the questions which divided men related to mere party differences, and the members of all the parties rivaled each other in their devotion to the Union, and were equally clamorous for their rights in the Union and not out of it. Now these party differences are passed away and forgotten. The direct question is, Union or no Union—Government or no Government—nationality or no nationality. Before this grand and commanding question everything else gives way.

All can see that such a state of things cannot continue without a war, and that such a war was unnecessary. It resulted from the ambition of men, rather than from the wrongs done to the people. There was a remedy for everything, already provided by the Constitution, which, with wise foresight, provided against the trials to which it might be subjected. There were countervailing powers to check encroachments, whether by a President or by Congress; and it so happened that at this dangerous crisis, when a sectional President had been elected, there was a majority in opposition to him in both Houses of Congress, by which he could have been controlled, and the people protected. It was the duty of the opposition to have stood to their posts till the danger of encroachment had passed away. But Senators and Representatives, following the example of their States, vacated their seats and placed a President who would have been in a minority at the head of a triumphant majority. It was a great wrong, for which they must answer to posterity. Kentucky remained true to herself, contending with all her might for what were considered to be the rights of the people, and although one after another of the States that should have been by her side ungenerously deserted her, leaving her almost alone in the field, yet she did not surrender her rights under the Constitution, and never will surrender them She will appear again in the Congress of the United States, not having conceded the least atom of power to the Government that had not heretofore been granted, and retaining every power she had reserved. She will insist upon her constitutional rights in the Union, and not out of it.

Kentucky is grieved to think that anything should have been done by her sister States, that has made it necessary for her to assume the position she now occupies. It is not one of submission, as it has been insultingly called—it is one of the most exalted patriotism. But if she had no higher or holier motive; if she were not earnestly for peace among her brethren, the great law of self-protection points out her course, and she has no alternative. Already one section declares that there will be no war at home, but that it shall be in Kentucky and Virginia. Already the cannon and bayonets of another section are visible on our most exposed border. Let these hostile armies meet on our soil, and it will matter but little to us which may succeed, for destruction to us will be the inevitable result. Our fields will be laid waste, our houses and cities will be burned, our people will be slain, and this goodly land be rebaptized "the land of blood." And even the institution, to preserve or control which this wretched war was undertaken, will be exterminated in the general ruin. Such is the evil that others will bring upon us, no matter which side we take, if this is to be the battle-field. But there is danger at home even more appalling than any that comes from beyond. People of Kentucky, look well to it that you do not get to fighting among yourselves, for then, indeed, you will find, that it is an ill fight where he that wins has the worst of it. Endeavor to be of one mind, and strive to keep the State steady in her present position. Hold fast to that sheet-anchor of republican liberty, that the will of the majority constitutionally and legally expressed must govern. You have, in the election by which this Convention was chosen, displayed a unanimity unparalleled in your history. May you be as unanimous in the future; may your majorities be so decided that a refusal to obey may be justly called factious. Trust and love one another. Avoid angry strife. Frown upon the petty ambition of demagogues who would stir up bad passions among you. Consider, as wise men, what is necessary for your own best interest, and in humble submission trust and look to that Almighty Being who has heretofore so signally blessed us as a nation, for His guidance through the gloom and darkness of this hour.

The appended note is added to this address:

I have signed the foregoing address, because I approve of the policy therein indicated, of refusing to furnish troops to the General Government to prosecute the civil war now going on, and the policy of neutrality, without considering myself committed to all that is said upon other matters.

C. S. MOREHEAD.

The New Contraband.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much inquiry has arisen as to the disposal that is to be made of the slaves who are escaping from their masters, now in armed rebellion against the United States, and seeking protection amid the Federal forces. And in this view you very pertinently introduce into your journal of this date the proposal of the Haytian Emigration Agent to provide them, under certain conditions, with free farms in Hayti; and you suggest that "it may be worth consideration whether, if the negroes be set at liberty, we may not aid the Haytians by sending the negroes who escape to our lines from the seceding States to swell the army of the Haytian Republic."

This seems to me to be a very good thought, and may well be worth consideration as an eventual disposal of the fugitives; but, with your leave, I would suggest a provisional use that may be made of them, which would not only render them much more valuable for the above or any like ulterior purpose, but which would be of very great temporary advantage to ourselves.

It seems to me that the fugitives from rebel masters—who will never dare to reclaim them—and the derelict slaves—whose masters have run away—may, very profitably to us and to the advantage of our arms, *be organized as sappers and miners*.

In time the number of them on our hands will be such that a sufficient contingent could be supplied from this source to each of our *corps d'armée*.

Of their peculiar fitness for the duties of Sappers and Miners, particularly in the campaigns that we have in prospect, there can be no doubt. And, in the minds of those who have seen black troops organized, drilled, educated and led by white officers, there can be as little doubt of the general soldierly qualities of the negro race; indeed their aptitude for arms is surprising to those who have seen them only as they are in the Southern States.

Even the slaveholders are now admitting that in the quondam "chattel" there are the qualities of a man; for they are enrolling their free negroes.

Why shall we not follow their example and make as good use of the freed ones? W.

Thursday, June 6, 1861.

New-Mexico.—A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Santa Fé, May 20, says: "To-day ends the armistice with the rascally Navajoes. During its continuance they have not conducted themselves even passably well, and they should not, therefore, again be placed upon trial until they are made to know that retribution will surely follow upon the heels of their misdeeds.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Capt. Wainright, of the U. S. A., returned to Santa Fé on Friday last from the Comanche country, whither they had been for the past ten days "holding a talk" with those Bedouins of the prairie. They were met in council by six of the principal chiefs, who proposed a treaty of peace, but their white brothers thought it best, before trusting them so far, to test their friendship by an armistice of three months, which was accordingly entered into.

On the 7th, the Apaches attacked three Americans on the road between Fort Stanton and Los Cruses, on their return from the latter place with a cart-load of provisions. The Americans made their escape, and the Indians appropriated the stores and demolished the cart.

In the neighborhood of Stein's Peak and Pino Alto they have recently been trying their hand against the persons of the whites, and stealing their property. The citizens of Mesilla held meetings on the evenings of the 10th and 11th for the purpose of organizing a company of rangers to take the field against them. It is to be hoped that they may soon be in the saddles and pursue the predatory scoundrels to their hiding places, and inflict upon them sanguinary punishment.

The San Juan mines thus far have been profitless, and from present indications are not likely to improve.

A few miles east of this place there has been an abundance of rain, extending over a large area of country. The earth has been thoroughly soaked to the depth of fourteen inches—a godsend to an arid country like New-Mexico.

—The Baltimore *Patriot*, of June 6, has these paragraphs: "Marshal Bonifant, acting under the authority of the Secretary of War, has made a demand upon, and received from, Messrs. Daniel J. Foley & Brother, and also A. L. Webb & Brother, all the powder in their possession. The first named firm are agents of the Hazard Powder Company, of Connecticut, and the latter of the Dupont Powder Works, of Delaware. The amount of powder in the hands of Messrs. Foley & Brother was 3,500 kegs or 60,000 pounds, valued at $16,000. There was but a small quantity in the possession of Messrs. Webb & Brother.

—By private letters received from an American at Birmingham by steamer, the Boston *Traveler* learns that large contracts for arms and munitions of war are being made by parties in the Northern States. Some 50,000 musket barrels have been already purchased.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

A GOOD SIGN FROM TEXAS.

LOVE FOR THE UNION OVERWHELMED BUT NOT EXTINGUISHED.

An extra of the Alamo (Texas) *Express*, of May 13, J. P. Newcomb, editor, comes to us with this indorsement in lead pencil:

"May 14.—Office burnt; press and type destroyed by a mob."

Through the whole of the secession excitement the *Express* has battled manfully for the Union, at all times telling the truth in the plainest possible language. The last issue, and the one which provoked the attack upon the establishment, contained a sarcastic account of the exploits of the rebel Col. Van Dorn, and his capture, with an overwhelming force, Col. of Reeves' command. Then followed this emphatic condemnation of the violation of the compact which the traitor Twiggs had made with the Texas Commissioners:

"It was the duty of Texas, as a sovereign State, to have interfered in behalf of her plighted faith, and warned off the Confederate Government from interfering in a matter she had transacted in her sovereign capacity; and instead of allowing and assisting the Confederate or any other Government to disturb that treaty and to disarm and humiliate those whom we had published to the world as 'our friends,' every Texan should have gathered around them and seen them safely and unmolested beyond our borders, and by our actions told them, as a people grateful for past services, 'go as you came, in peace.' Then the fair name and fame of Texas would not have suffered so severely as it has; and instead of being branded ingrates, if not fools, we would have shown the world that Texas, at least, did not fear to allow a few men who had spent the best portion of their lives in our defence, to quit our borders, with their arms in their hands. No matter in what light the Confederate authorities held the United States troops, Texas had compromised herself, and if the act annexing Texas to the Southern Confederacy, was at all valid, then the covenant with the United States troops was equally as valid. Thank God, the last indignity is over, that can be offered these gallant officers and brave men, who in the language of T. J. Divine, P. N. Luckett, and S. A. Maverick, Commissioners, &c., "are our friends," who "have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration;"—we are thankful it is over, and no blood spilt—had our soil drank the blood of these men, at our hands, the deed would have been a curse to us and our generations after us, hardly fit to be recorded along side of Fannin's Massacre. The more we look at this matter, the more we deplore it; it will stink in history for all time to come. The heroic character of Texans, proverbial for never turning their backs to their foes, or breaking treaty with an enemy, have now recorded against them that they dealt treacherously with their friends.

Some excuses have been put forth to palliate this perfidious transaction, they have no foundation in truth or honor, and therefore are not worthy of notice."

SENATOR BRIGHT IN DISGRACE.

The following resolutions passed the Indiana Senate June 1, but failed in the House for want of a quorum:

In the Senate, Mr. March, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a resolution concerning the position now occupied by the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Under the Federal Constitution, no person is eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States, who is not an inhabitant of the State he claims to represent; *And whereas*, At an early day of the session of the General Assembly, a resolution was introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, directing them to inquire "whether Jesse D. Bright is a citizen of the State of Indiana; whether he can, in the present crisis, truly represent the people of this State in the Senate of the United States; and whether his position on the questions now engrossing public attention does not render his further continuation in that body inconsistent with the public interest and safety; and whereas, a copy of said resolution was, by the President of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, immediately transmitted to Hon. Jesse D. Bright, with a letter calling his attention thereto; and whereas, no response whatever has been made to said resolution or letter, and the said Jesse D. Bright no longer takes any interest in the public affairs of the State, and his position on the questions now engrossing public attention is wholly unknown to the people; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Jesse D. Bright has forfeited all the claim that he may have heretofore had to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, and that honorable body is most earnestly requested to permit him no longer to occupy a seat therein as the Representative of the State of Indiana, but to declare the same vacant.

Be it further Resolved, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States.

THE FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

At a meeting held in Mendota, Ill., June 1, J. H. Harris presiding, resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to pass a law providing that the President shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office immediately after election. The meeting also resolved that the utterance of secession sentiments on the floor of Congress or elsewhere ought to be made sedition by law, and to attempt to effect secession in Congress or elsewhere ought to be made high treason; that any member of Congress guilty of such sedition or treason should be expelled from Congress and be forever ineligible to be again elected. That the President of the United States ought to arrest and bring to trial all persons accused of such sedition or treason, and every person convicted ought to be ineligible to Congress or to hold any commission or office under the United States. And that we ought to use the military and naval forces of the United States to suppress any attempt at secession, and on failure thereof be guilty of treason. The proceedings of the meeting are to be presented to the United States Senate by Judge Trumbull and to the House of Representatives by Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

TENNESSEE REPUDIATES.

The following bill has received the sanction of the Tennessee Legislature:

An act to prevent the collection of debts owing by citizens of Tennessee to citizens of the non slaveholding States during hostilities:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That no person in any non-slaveholding State, their agents or attorneys in this State, shall have power to sue or collect any moneys owing to, or any property claimed by, the citizens of any such State, in Tennessee during hostilities between Tennessee and the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for such debtors to pay such moneys into the Treasury of the State, which sums shall be receipted for by the Treasurer, and shall be refunded with interest upon the cessation of hostilities.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. L. STOVAL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed May 8, 1861.
A true copy. J. E. Ray, Secretary.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

A CONDEMNED NEGRO EXHORTS THE SECESSIONISTS FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

Two negroes were hung in Memphis (Tenn.) on Friday, May 31. One, called Isaac, had been sentenced for the murder of an overseer on his master's plantation two years ago, and the other, known as Moses, had been convicted of killing an Italian organ grinder a few months ago. Before the drop fell, Isaac addressed the multitude present in a speech which occupied an hour in its delivery.

He said, among other things, that the people had come out to see two murderers, but he hoped two Christians, die. He had lived a wicked life until recently, but since he had been in jail, his attention had been called to religion, and he had found that, though denied the privileges of the Church, the Bible was sufficient, even in a prisoner's cell. God had spoken to him and told him to speak to the people, and admonish them to take warning by his fate, and improve their opportunities for religious improvement. If anything he could say could induce any one to think seriously upon their latter end, he should be gratified. He appealed to the audience to pay less attention to worldly matters, and study the laws of God, and they would be all the laws needed for a peaceable and final settlement of existing difficulties; *he said take up the "sword of God" to fight our battles, instead of that which does human destruction; then we would have a victory of peace achieved in a peaceable way, and the lives of thousands of kindred saved from the ravages of the sword.* He closed by asking his friends to shake hands with him, telling them that he would pray for them, if praying be allowed beyond the grave.

Moses, a black boy, small in stature, and rather youthful, then appeared before the crowd. He was evidently much agitated, and unlike the other criminal, affected to tears. His speech was choked with deep emotion, and a model of brevity, as follows: "I hope God will forgive me. I know I have done wrong. I hope to meet all that are here in heaven. I have no more to say in this world. Farewell, farewell, forever." The utterance of those few words, under the circumstances, and with such intense emotion, produced a profound sensation. Mr. Merriman then said that by request of the prisoners, they would sing the hymn, "When I can read my title clear, to mansions in the sky," in which Isaac joined heartily. Moses tried to participate in the singing, but could not continue. After singing, Mr. Merriman led in a most feeling and appropriate prayer. Then a parting was taken of all friends, and all, except the Sheriff and jailor, retired. The ankles and knees were then tied together, the hood on the dresses was drawn over their faces, the rope adjusted about their necks, the platform was removed, and the bodies fell about three feet. Both died very easily, without more than a slight twitching of the muscles. They hung for thirty minutes, when they were cut down and buried.

THE MILITARY BOARD OF KENTUCKY.

The Board of Commissioners, created by the late act of the Kentucky Legislature, for arming the State and organizing Home Guards, as we have already noticed, met in Frankfort, on May 31, Dr. Peyton absent. After electing Gov. Magoffin President of the Board, and some consultation of a general nature, they adjourned, to meet again at Frankfort, on the 11th instant, first ordering the publication of the following resolution:

On motion of Col. Wood:

Resolved, That the President make a publication, stating that, for the present, none of the arms now in possession of the Commissioners will be distributed; and that a *form of requisition, certificate of organization, and bonds*, be proposed, which will be required to be conformed to in all applications for arms; and that due notification may be given through the public prints when the forms are ready.

B. MAGOFFIN,
President of the Board.

SHARP.

The Louisville *Democrat* of June 1 tells of this sharp practice:

"We learned yesterday that a traveling agent, or collector, for a wholesale house in New-York, was in the city on a collecting tour. He had bills on firms in Memphis, but was fearful of going there. By chance, in the morning, he met a member of one of the firms whom he had a claim against in Memphis, and named the matter to him. But the Memphisan remonstrated, and said he would pay nothing until the war was over, and probably not then; that he could not be compelled to pay it, and he would not pay until he was ready. The New-Yorker went on his way, but subsequently learned that this same Memphis man was buying a bill of goods from a house in this city, which he paid for in cash. The New-York man called the services of the Marshal into requisition, who levied on the goods. The merchant acknowledged the corn, and made arrangements for the money to be forthcoming."

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The following General Orders appear in the Charleston *Mercury*:

Head-quarters Provisional Forces, C. S. A., }
Charleston, May 27, 1861. }

General Orders No. 41.—1. Brig.-Gen. Beauregard hereby relinquishes the command of the Provisional Forces and Regular Troops in and around Charleston harbor, to Col. R. H. Anderson, Provisional Army.

The General takes this opportunity of thanking the forces, which he has had the honor of commanding for the last three months, for the zeal and fidelity in the performance of their duties, and for the prompt manner in which they have obeyed his orders; also, to congratulate them upon their brilliant success in the reduction of Fort Sumter, due to that gallantry, bravery and cool determination which characterizes the true soldier.

He is confident that, whenever the exigencies of the country shall require their services on the field of battle, like success will crown their efforts.

2. Major D. R. Jones, Assistant-Adjutant-General, C. S. A., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will accompany the Brigadier-General-Commanding to Corinth, Mississippi.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Beauregard.
(Signed) D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A SWORD FOR GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The ladies recently gave a Military Fair in New-Orleans for the benefit of the volunteers, and they could think of no better way of spending the money which they raised than in purchasing a sword for Gen. Beauregard; from which we may infer that this ubiquitous individual was sadly in want of this implement, or that the ladies lacked common sense. The General acknowledged the gift in the following terms:

Head-quarters Prov. Army, Confederate Army, }
Charleston, S. C., Saturday, May 25, 1861. }

Madam: I accept, with emotions of gratitude and pride, the beautiful sword presented to me, through you, by the ladies of the Military Fair, held in New-Orleans on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th ult., for the benefit of the Louisiana Volunteers. I tender to them and to you my warm acknowledgment for the very kind and flattering terms in which their precious gift has been conveyed. To receive the commendation of his countrymen would be the soldier's highest reward, were it not still surpassed by the approval of his countrywomen. May the victory, which is due them as the fairest and noblest among the interests we are contending for, ever be upon the banners of the friends they bless. I remain, with the highest regard, your very obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Mrs. Barlow J. Phelps,
Secretary Ladies' Military Fair, New Orleans, La.

THE REBELS ARREST BEAUREGARD AS A SPY.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"A gentleman from Memphis informs us that Gen. Beauregard arrived there a few days since, and used great endeavors to keep his movements secret. Being a stranger, and somewhat observant, he attracted the attention of the Vigilance Committee, who arrested him as a spy and suspected person. The generalissimo of the Confederate forces had to send for Gen. Pillow to identify him, and the hero of Camargo soon convinced the Vigilants that they had dug their ditch on the wrong side of the rampant of Memphian defence, whereupon Beauregard was discharged with apologies."

BEAUREGARD AS A LETTER WRITER.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. W. E. Martin, of Charleston:

Charleston, Monday, May 27.

My Dear General: I sincerely regret leaving Charleston, where the inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now consider it as my second home.

I had hoped that when relieved from here it would have been to go to Virginia, in command of the gallant Carolinians, whose courage, patience and zeal I had learned to appreciate and admire. But it seems my services are required elsewhere, and thither I shall go, not with joy, but with the firm determination to do more than my duty, if I can, and to leave as strong a mark as possible on the enemies of our beloved country, should they pollute its soil with their dastardly feet.

But rest assured, my dear Sir, that whatever happens at first, we are certain to triumph at last, even if we had for arms only pitchforks and flint-lock muskets, for every bush and hay-stack will become an ambush, and every barn a fortress. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, fighting for their independence and firesides, are invincible against even disciplined mercenaries, at a few dollars per month. What, then, must be the result when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretence, and for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at its head? None but the demented can doubt the issue.

I remain, dear General, yours sincerely,
P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND REBELS.

The following is the order of Gov. Hicks, under which the recent seizures of arms were made in Baltimore:

Executive Department, }
Baltimore, Md., May 30, 1861. }

To Col. E. R. Petherbridge: You are hereby directed to collect the arms and the accoutrements loaned by the State of Maryland to the Maryland Guards, of Baltimore City, for a temporary purpose, and hold the same in safe keeping, subject to my order. (Signed) THOS. H. HICKS.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of June 5 says:

"The Ellicott's Mills train, due at 8¾ o'clock this morning, did not get in till after one, in consequence of being detained at the Relay by the train going west undergoing a very strict search. Several persons were arrested and held by the military, and we learn that a large number of trunks were taken from the train, and some $50,000 in gold and silver. It was not ascertained where the coin was destined. There was a good deal of excitement and much speculation indulged by the passengers.

One of the persons arrested had dispatches in his boots, but our informant, who was on the down train, could not learn the purport of them. The matter will be investigated. The impression was that the coin was intended for Harper's Ferry.

One of the persons arrested was Winfield Scott Anderson, a member of the Maryland Guard, and son of Gen. James M. Anderson, of this city."

THE SPIKED COLUMBIADS.

Mr. W. McCleery, who was sent by the proprietors of the "Fort Pitt" Works in Pittsburgh, to Baltimore, to remove the spiks from the columbiads recently spiked by some secessionists there, has returned. He states that the files used in spiking the guns were of the rat tail kind, fastened at the point with a soft nail. Before Mr. McCleery arrived, an effort was made, but without success, to remove them by blowing them out. The spikes were allowed to remain, and new vents were bored to the guns by Mr. McCleery. The guns are now as good as ever, and are at present at Fort McHenry. The great "Union" gun was at the dépôt in Baltimore on Monday, with a heavy guard over it. Hereafter guns will be shipped from Pittsburgh, vent down, which will preclude their being interfered with.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated at New-Orleans on June 4, says:

"The blockade of this port is as yet only partial, and vessels that it was feared would be detained have been enabled to proceed to sea. It is understood now that all foreign vessels will be permitted to leave between this and the 8th inst, and that after that date they will run the risk of capture should they endeavor to run the blockade.

There have been some further captures of Northern vessels by the Southern privateers, and the prizes have been brought safely into this port. Some of the vessels and cargoes are valuable, and will prove of vast benefit to the Confederacy.

If the Northern President does not inflict a more severe blockade upon our river than the one now established, we shall be highly gratified.

There is very little doing in either freights or sterling, and the quotations for both are nominal.

THE PIRATES.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of May 28th gives the following additional particulars of the capture of three Massachusetts whalers by the armed privateer *Calhoun*. The schooners *John Adams* and *Mermaid*, of Provincetown, and brig *Panama*, all whalers, captured by the privateer *Calhoun*, ninety miles from the Pass, as prizes, reached that city May 27. The crews of these vessels consisted of sixty-three men; and the oil on board, of two hundred and fifteen barrels of whale and sperm. On the day they arrived the United States brig-of-war *Brooklyn* was off Pass L'Outre. It is supposed that bark *Egypt*, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, succeeded in getting to sea before the seizure of Northern vessels commenced.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of May 28, learns that there are now quite a number of privateers in the service of the Confederate Government, cruising off the Gulf and Atlantic coast, all well armed and manned. Dispatches have been received in that city showing that hundreds of others are fitting out at various points for the same purpose.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

Under this caption the New Orleans *Crescent* says:

"On the 28th inst., Capt. G. W. Gregor, of the privateer *Calhoun*, brought to the station of this District about ten negro sailors, claiming to be free, found on board of the brigs *Panama*, *John Adams* and *Mermaid*.

The Recorder sent word to the Marshal of the Confederate States that said negroes were at his disposition. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do with them; whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision:

'Though I have no authority to act in this case, I think it is my duty, as a magistrate and good citizen, to take upon myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of keeping the prisoners in custody, firmly believing it would not only be bad policy, but a dangerous one, to let them loose upon the community.'

The following dispatch was sent by the Recorder to Hon. J. P. Benjamin:

New-Orleans, May 29, 1861.

To J. P. Benjamin, Richmond:

Sir: Ten free negroes, taken by a privateer from on board three vessels returning to Boston, from a whaling voyage, have been delivered to me. The Marshal refuses to take charge of them. What shall I do with them? Respectfully, A. BLACHE.
Recorder Second District."

SHIP ISLAND.

The following paragraph from the Mobile *Advertiser*, of May 30, may give a clue to the parties who recently destroyed the rebel fortifications on Ship Island:

"We have reliable intelligence that the United States steamship *Niagara* arrived off our bar yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and that shortly after the *Powhatan* steamed off to the westward. It is apprehended that she may have gone into Mississippi Sound, near Ship Island, to intercept our communication with New-Orleans. If so, certain movements of our Government, in relation to that *locale*, are just a day or two too late. We hope the apprehensions expressed may prove groundless."

THE MARTYR.

Dr. Geo. W. Carter writes to the New-Orleans *Delta*:

"I knew Mr. Jackson personally, and was a guest at his hotel only a few days since. In killing Ellsworth he only executed a purpose previously formed, to wit: to defend with his life the flag which floated over his house.

When I expressed a fear lest his flag might be taken down by the Federal forces who soon proposed to occupy Alexandria, he very quietly replied that it should never come down while he lived, and that he would kill the man who attempted it, though he was backed by all the Black Republicans in Washington.

Jackson was a generous, *fearless* man, and deserves a monument. His widow and four children are in necessitous circumstances, and the fund proposed will not only be timely, but worthily bestowed. I hope the citizens of New-Orleans will come forward with their accustomed liberality. It may be well to add that Mr. Moore, who was originally from the neighborhood of Alexandria, and knew Mr. Jackson and his friends, is in all respects the person to undertake the matter."

The *Delta* adds:

"We learn that the subscriptions for the family of Jackson, the slayer of Ellsworth, proceeds very briskly. One gentleman yesterday collected $150 from a few friends. Those liberal and generous gentlemen, Morse & Moore, of the City Hotel, have opened lists at their hotels, the City and St. James' Hotel. It is hoped that all who can spare a dime or a dollar will contribute to this noble object.

We heard yesterday that a wealthy and liberal merchant of this city, who left for Virginia in the same train with the Washington Artillery, stated that one of his objects was to take charge of the family of Jackson, and see that they were comfortably provided for, and in case they consented, to bring them to Louisiana, and secure them in comfort for the rest of their lives."

MOVEMENTS OF SOUTHERN TROOPS.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* is not quite so reticent as other Southern journals. In its issue of May 3, it says:

"We learn from a gentleman who reached this city on yesterday, that the Regiment of Mississippi volunteers, commanded by Col. Griffith, were at Union City on Wednesday morning.

Union City is a small village on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and about thirty miles south of Columbus, Ky., It is in Tennessee, near the Kentucky line.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, on Tuesday evening dispatched three thousand volunteers from the neighborhood of Nashville to Union City and Jackson, the latter place being the terminus of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

At Corinth there were several regiments of volunteers from Alabama and Mississippi—all in good health and spirits.

Gen. Pillow is in command at Union City.

Brig.-Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the command of operations in that quarter, and established his head-quarters at Corinth.

The Clinton Rifles, composed of the students from the University at Clinton, the Yallobusha Rifles, the Satartia Rifles, and several other companies passed over the Central Road on Tuesday to encamp at Corinth.

TREASON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Alison, at the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, on June 3, read to the Grand Jury the act defining treason recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and commented as follows on it:

"The passage of this act was deemed necessary and proper by the loyal Legislature of our State, but recently adjourned, to prevent any person within this Commonwealth, in the manner therein indicated, giving aid, comfort or support to the unnatural, wicked and causeless rebellion of a number of the States of the South, against the rightful authority of the Government of these United States of America. I characterize this rebellion as unnatural, because it is war waged by those who are of our own kindred and blood, and who are now by force of arms attempting the overthrow of a Government the most kind and benificent upon earth—a Government founded by a common parentage, in whose toil and struggle and sufferings we, with them, have a common inheritance.

This rebellion is wicked, because it is waged to gratify the unholy ambition of men whose motto is and has been, 'rule or ruin,' and who refuse to obey the requirements of the Constitution, when called to surrender the power of the Government into the hands of the elect of the people. It is causeless, for the reason, that under the Constitution and the laws there was and is ample redress for grievances, if any exist; and in no one instance has the power of the General Government been invoked in vain to enforce the duties and protect the rights of the citizens. This defiance of the power of the Federal authority—this trampling upon the flag of our country—this waging of war with fratricidal hands, is an attack upon the individual and confederate rights of every citizen of this land, and is therefore to be put down by the strong arm of what we shall yet prove to the world is the strongest Government that exists. It must be gentlemen, but a question of time; for, whether the war be long or short, it can only end when treason shall have been crushed out, never, I trust, to know another resurrection, and when over, people purified by their trials, a Government reëstablished in the hearts and affections of its loyal citizens, the flag of our country shall everywhere float as a terror to evil doers and an encouragement to them that do well.

To the accomplishment of this end every one in his sphere owes his best services, and you, gentlemen, inquiring for the City and County of Philadelphia, are by law charged with the duty of seeing that treason shall not be allowed to find upon Pennsylvania soil even an indirect countenance or support.

You will notice, gentlemen, that the mere expression of opinions, spoken or written, adverse to the Government and the war waged by it in defence of the integrity and unity of the States composing it, unless such written declarations assume the form of a traitorous correspondence with the enemies at war with this State or the United States, however ill advised such conduct may be at the present juncture of affairs, it is not an offence punishable under the act of Assembly, though it may reasonably be regarded as subjecting the person thus acting to a well-grounded suspicion of disloyalty, of being at heart a traitor, wanting but the opportunity to consummate his treason, though not liable to indictment. The law punishes only the overt act, and if it comes to your knowledge as Grand Jurors, that any one belonging to or residing within this jurisdiction, has offended against the law to which I have called your attention, let such an one be presented without 'fear, favor, or affection,' that the law may be vindicated, the hands of the Government strengthened, and the guilty brought to speedy and condign punishment."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 31st ult. says:

"It is announced, we believe, correctly, that the last of the expected big guns is not far from Pensacola—indeed, may be in position by this time. It is also stated that Fort Pickens and the Island were again reinforced a day or two ago by some troops and marines from a large side-wheel steamer—one of those, doubtless, which recently sailed from the North for that purpose.

The Federalists are reported active on Santa Rosa. The troops are severely disciplined and are evidently expecting warm work before long. They have nine companies of artillery; and a pilot taking a vessel over the bar recently, reports seeing them dashing in parade, unlimbering their pieces, &c. They have several sentinels riding up and down the Island frequently, which can be seen from the boats in the bay."

The costly Dry Dock at Pensacola has been sunk, the Mobile *Tribune* says, in the channel between the Navy-yard and Fort Pickens. The object in sinking it, that paper says, was to preserve it from the fire of the enemy. The harbor was already protected from the ingress of the fleet. The object, according to other Southern papers, was to prevent war vessels entering the harbor. The dock cost the United States Government a million of dollars, and it was nearly as large as a first-class hotel. If such an obstruction as that has been allowed quietly to be sunk under the guns of Pickens and the shore batteries, it does not indicate a great deal of vigilance at Pickens, either in the army or the fleet. The report of its successful sinking, though unqualifiedly stated, may however not be true, for Major Brown, by previous accounts, appeared to have his attention specially directed to this design, and to be operating to thwart it.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIPS BY WAR.

The latest Charleston *Courier* publishes the following:

"The following legal opinion, from two of our most distinguished lawyers, involving questions of copartnership between citizens of the Confederate States and citizens of the United States, will be found of the highest importance to our mercantile community, and will be read with interest. We withhold the names of the parties concerned in the case for which the opinion was sought:

To ——: We have considered the question propounded by you as to the effect of the existing state of things upon your copartnership with the house of ——, New-York. You are a citizen of the Confederate States, and they citizens of the United States. Our Congress at Montgomery has lately passed an act recognizing a state of war as existing between the United States and the Confederate States.

A state of war imposes restraints and disabilities and duties which are inconsistent with the relations of copartnership between the citizens of belligerent governments. It interrupts and renders unlawful all trade and commercial intercourse between them, and it has accordingly been held that such a state works a dissolution of copartnership. If, as we understand you to say, your New-York partners considered it 'treason to their Government' that they should manufacture goods according to the terms of copartnership, to be sold and used in this city, there can be no better illustration of your mutual inability, consistently with your public duties, to carry out the objects of the copartnership, and, therefore, the law holds, after the breaking out of war, a commercial copartnership existing between the citizens of two countries at war is dissolved by the very act of war. This doctrine is well expounded by the Court of Errors of New-York in the case of Griswold *vs.* Waddington, (16 Jones' Reports, 443.)

We are of the opinion that your copartnership with the citizens of New-York is dissolved by the act of war, and that it is your duty to give notice to that effect, and to conduct your business hereafter without the use of their names, and for your account and benefit."

THE SEIZURE OF TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

If any further proof were needed of the existence of a deliberate plot on the part of the Secessionists to break up the Union, the Richmond *Examiner* gives it in these comments on the recent seizure of the telegraphic dispatches:

"The grand place, the central point, where the treasonable Southern secession, rebellious telegraphic dispatches were written, sent and filed last Winter and Spring, was the Washington City Telegraph Office. There was work enough done there last Winter to have hung any quantity of rebels now figuring in the Confederated armies and Congress, prepared now to do a little hanging of their own when occasion shall justify or a Yankee deserve it. From Washington, accounts were sent giving early accounts of all the hostile steps of the Buchanan and Lincoln Government, of their projects of invasion, reinforcement, supplies, trickery, fraud and rascality of every description. They did not spare money, or time, or trouble. They kept the authorities and people of the South constantly on the alert. They advised hostile steps whenever those steps were needed to protect our people. They counseled prudence and delay, when to act might have jeopardized a great cause. They took responsibility freely, and fought the good fight of the South in the enemy's camp with halters around their necks.

When it became necessary for the South Carolina Commissioners to send their first dispatch announcing the perfidy of Buchanan and Holt, his intention to reinforce Fort Sumter, and their advice to their State to resist it by force, a messenger came to this city to send it with certainty and secrecy. This was done about the 1st of January. But soon after it was found that there was one man in the Washington office who could be trusted implicitly by our people, and we are glad to record that it was a young Virginian, William Colwell by name. This young man, by private arrangement, received the Southern dispatches, sent them himself, and filed them away in a private safe. No one saw them but himself, and the parties to whom they were addressed. All through January, February, March and part of April, this gentleman acted for our friends. Through him the dispatches were sent, giving the movements of the *Star of the West*, and also dispatches revealing the real object and destination of the expedition to relieve Fort Sumter—so carefully sought to be concealed by the enemy.

Mr. Colwell one day in April got word privately that the Black Republicans were coming to seize the office. He quietly took all these treasonable dispatches and burnt them. They have thus resolved themselves in their original elements. Divine power can alone restore the character and signs by which the Secessionists at Washington fought the enemy, incurred treason, defied the halter, and saved their country. The dispatches being burnt, Colwell remained at his post with philosophic composure. Next night the Yankee troops came into the office with musket and bayonet, and he politely informed them that he surrendered at discretion, and that *all* he had in the telegraphic dispatch line was at their disposition."

GEN. LANE INVADING ARKANSAS.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of June 1, says:

"We had supposed that the reported invasion of the town of Pocahontas, Arkansas, was exaggerated, if not unfounded, but the arrival of the steamers *Little Rock* and *Mary Patterson*, from Arkansas and White rivers, yesterday afternoon, has placed us in possession of facts which induce the belief that it is far from being a trivial affair. From Mr. Hardin, the popular and intelligent clerk of the *Little Rock*, we learn that a messenger had been dispatched from Pocahontas to Searcy, and a courier from Searcy to Gov. Rector, at Little Rock, announcing that Jim Lane, with eight thousand men, was in the neighborhood of Pocahontas. The news reached Gov. Rector before day on Monday morning, and soon the greatest excitement prevailed. The Governor took immediate steps to send troops to Pocahontas. Accordingly he ordered that two companies, composed of 156 men, then on board the *Little Rock*, and destined for Gen. Bradley's command, on the Missouri, should change their destination, and go to Pocahontas. The regiment from Louisiana, composing a portion of Mr. McCulloch's command, was also ordered to Pocahontas, together with 356 cavalry, a part of Churchill's command. Gov. Rector also dispatched a messenger to Fort Smith for Gen McCulloch. The *Little Rock* left on Tuesday night, and the whole force for Pocahontas was appointed to leave on Wednesday.

Since the above was written, we learn from a passenger on the steamer *Mary Patterson*, that the same report reached Jacksonport on Monday morning at 3 o'clock—that a large portion of the men at Jacksonport volunteered, took the *Admiral* and went up to Pocahontas. Some of Lane's soldiers were seen by the Jacksonport people. Lane is encamped about eight miles from Pocahontas, on Black River, and his desperadoes are committing all sorts of depredations in that vicinity. Some of them tried to take the *Admiral*, but they did not have sufficient force; so the boat was taken back with as little delay as possible. No encounter had occurred between Lane's troops at Pocahontas and the force from Jacksonport, when the *Admiral* left.

While the citizens of Jacksonport were going to Pocahontas, fifteen of the prisoners in jail escaped, and immediately turned their attention to poisoning all the wells around the country. Last Monday night, after a portion of the volunteers returned, an aged man, named Carlile, and his son, the leaders in the poisoning business, were captured and hung. The remainder threatened to burn the town down, but the return of the citizens from Pocahontas prevented it. The last words of Carlile were, that he intended "to fight for the North."

HOW A MAN WAS TREATED IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. H. C. Strunk, formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last four or five years a resident at Millborough Springs, Bath County, Va., reached Philadelphia on June 5, having been forced to leave his home on the 23d of May, under threats of personal violence. Mr. Strunk was the owner of a farm of 175 acres, which was tolerably well stocked. He had made no secret of his Union sentiments, and prior to the election of delegates to the State Convention, there was not any necessity for it, as was shown by the election of the Union candidate in Bath County by a large majority. On the 23d of May the secession ordinance was submitted to a vote of the people, and Mr. Strunk, supposing that he would be permitted to vote as he pleased, when he gave his name at the election poll, and was asked how he intended to vote, replied for the Union. Squire McClung, who was one of the commissioners to receive the votes, remarked that it was the first Union vote polled that day. As he said this, Wm. Howard, a violent Secessionist, seized Mr. Strunk by the throat, dragged him some distance, to a bank six feet high, over which he was thrown. With the assistance of others, Howard then dragged him to a pond, into which they threw him. He crawled out, and was pushed back two or three times. Howard drew a pistol from his pocket, and would have shot Mr. Strunk, but for the interference of a person in the crowd. It was finally proposed that he should have three hours to leave the place, and he did leave within the specified time, abandoning all his property but such small articles as he was able to sell to the neighbors, who sympathized with him. One of them loaned him money, to enable him to reach Washington, which he did by the way of the Manassas Gap and Fairfax Court-house.

THE RESPONSE FROM MINNESOTA.

On May 18, Gov. Alvin Sanders, of Minnesota, issued his proclamation calling out one regiment of three years' volunteers. In closing the document he says:

"Efforts are being made to trample the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our liberties, in the dust Traitors are in the land busily engaged in trying to overthrow the Government of the United States, and information has been received that the same traitors are endeavoring to incite an invasion of our frontier by a savage foe. In view of these facts, I invoke the aid of every lover of his country and his home, to come promptly forward to sustain and protect the same."

HON. CAVE JOHNSON SUCCUMBS.

The following letter appears in the Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian*:

Clarksville, Tenn., May 29, 1861.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your note of this morning, I have to state that, in my judgment, under the circumstances that now surround us, it is the best for the country that we should vote for *separation and representation* at the approaching election.

The conduct of the Administration, in making war upon the States, is such a subversion of the Constitution, that makes it the duty of each State to exercise, at once, all the rights reserved in the Constitution to secure their independence and future prosperity.

I should have preferred not voting for representation, at present, in the Southern Confederacy, and that our State should have stood independent, under the agreement to act with our sister Southern States, offensively and defensively during the war, and after peace, then to have acted in concert with the other Slaveholding States in the formation of a new Confederacy.

But as the question is now to be voted on, a vote against Representation would probably be construed at the North as a vote favoring the policy of the Administration, and might induce the belief that there was a much greater division among us than really exists. I have concluded to give my vote for Representation, under the belief and hope that a united front would best promote the interests of the State, and trust to making a proper Confederation when we shall have secured peace.

I am, very respectfully, your friend.
C. JOHNSON.

Alfred Robb, Esq., Clarksville.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writes under date of Harper's Ferry, May 27:

"There is a large body of troops here, and movements are taking place and changes going on with such secresy that it is impossible to define with accuracy their locations, numbers or destinations.

The head-quarters of Col. Jackson, commandant of the Virginia forces, have been removed from their former position to the town of Bolivar. His old quarters here are occupied by Gen. Johnston and staff.

Several new batteries have been erected and prominent points fortified by additional batteries and men, and it is impossible to walk in any direction thirty yards after crossing the bridges, without encountering bayonets in the hands of the guards.

Great vigilance is observed on the arrival and departure of cars, with reference to suspicious individuals and merchandise. As many as 15 or 20 persons are arrested in a day."

The Louisville *Courier* has a letter dated at Harper's Ferry on May 20. The writer says:

"We still remain here in a very passive state, quietly awaiting the approach of the enemy. From all indications the Northern Vandal is coming upon us by several different approaches, hoping to surround us and prevent our being reinforced. This place is accessible from the North and South by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, both ends of which are in possession of Lincoln. The railroad from Washington to Loudoun County comes within twenty miles of us, from the Southwest, and that is held by the enemy. From Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, Hagerstown, and Frederick, Maryland, we are but a short distance, and at each of these points the Northern troops are concentrated in large numbers. Our only route of communication with the outside world is in a western direction, through Winchester and the Manassas Junction, and towards the latter place the Federal troops are rapidly advancing. Should they succeed in obtaining possession of that important point, we shall be completely hemmed in, but I know no better place to reënact Thermopylæ than Harper's Ferry. Let the Abolition mercenaries beware lest they meet the direful fate of the haughty Persian.

Despite the rapid approach of a momentous crisis in our destinies, we continue to enjoy ourselves. Our chief recreation in the few hours allotted to rest is fishing. Almost every man in camp has become an admirer of Izaak Walton, and the piscatorial art of the gentle old angler is, next to *Hardee's Tactics*, our chief study and delight.

Judge Brockenbrough arrived here yesterday from Montgomery, where he has been in attendance upon the sittings of the Confederate Congress as one of the delegates from Virginia. He brought us good news, to the effect that President Davis would visit us in a few days. You may well suppose that there will be a grand time when the glorious hero and statesman arrives.

Major Whiting, the engineer in charge of the fortifications and defensive works here, has suspended operations until Gen Davis examines our means of defence. In the construction of the batteries that silenced Fort Sumter, Major Whiting acted as Chief Engineer under Gen. Beauregard, and I see that in the last letter of Mr. Russell to the London *Times*, he speaks in the most exalted terms of the scientific abilities of Major W.

The Potomac was observed the other morning to have a peculiar hue. It was rather sanguinary, and of course as no battle had been fought to crimson the tice, the cause was inexplicable. Eventually it was ascertained that the Quartermaster, by order of Gen. Johnston, had poured into the river the contents of over one hundred casks of liquor, which had been confiscated from the poison dealers in town. All day long the Potomac, fringed as it is with mint, was an immense julep, only lacking the sweetening to render it complete.

Yesterday two ladies reached here from Baltimore, who deserve remembrance for their patriotic services. They were determined to bring friends here something useful, and it is with the extremest difficulty that anything can escape the espoinage established over travelers at the Relay House, lovely woman herself not being exempt from examination by these Northern rowdies. But in this instance our lady friends were signally successful. One of them (a daughter of Judge Thompson) attired herself in two full suits of uniform, over which she wore her appropriate female garb, while the other lady concealed beneath her crinoline 25,000 percussion caps, which are of inestimable value to us just now.

The only sickness at the post is confined to the Mississippians, among whom there are over 140 cases of measles."

A note to the Louisville *Democrat*, dated at New-Haven, Ky., June 1, says:

"Two letters arrived here from Harper's Ferry today. The author writes to his mother for money and postage stamps. He states that they have not received any pay yet for their services. He also states that he does not get enough to eat, and that there are twelve or fifteen thousand troops there."

ARREST AND EXECUTION OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says:

"The report prevailed in this city last evening that a son of the law partner of Louis Mackenzie, whose office is in Alexandria, the last-named member of which firm is well known in this city as a violent Union man, and President of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, was yesterday taken prisoner by several South Carolina volunteers. On examining his person, a map of Harper's Ferry was found adroitly concealed in the collar of his coat, together with a manuscript embodying the writer's ideas in regard to the effective force and disposition of the forces at that point, and the most probable way in which an attack could be made by the Federal troops with the likelihood of success. With this evidence upon him, he is said to have been hung as a spy. We give the report for what it is worth. It came from a gentleman who conversed with another who saw the body hanging, and gave him the facts."

ARREST AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Mr. Winfield Scott Anderson was arrested on Wednesday morning, at the Relay House, Md., by the officer of the guard at that point, who was directed to do so by Col. Jones, commanding the Massachusetts Regiment. He was removed from the car and conducted to the guard-house, where he now is. The facts in the case are said by his friends to be as follows: Having business to transact with the Bank of Winchester, Virginia, Mr. Anderson, who is the eldest son of Gen. James Anderson, purchased at the Camden Station a ticket for Monocacy, and took a seat in the train. A person in the employ of the Government, who was at the dépôt when the train started, immediately communicated the fact to another official, when a dispatch was forwarded to the Relay to take Mr. A. in custody. He had in his possession a package of newly-engraved notes of the denomination of one dollar, for the Bank, which were engraved by the firm and not yet signed. They were five thousand in number. He had also in his possession a few private letters to parties in Harper's Ferry. A quantity of baggage was also taken from the same train, and some of it detained.

THE SECEDERS NOT YET CUT OFF.

The Louisville, Ky., papers of June 4, have these paragraphs;

"A number of letters were received at the city Post-office yesterday, from the so-called Southern Confederacy. They had been mailed since the 1st of June, the time at which the new Post-office law went into force in that section. Postage to the amount of five cents had been pre-paid upon them. As the postage had been pre paid in money, our Post-master could not recognize the payment. It will be his policy, however, to deliver all such letters, requiring payment of the usual rate of postage, three cents, at the time of delivery.

Night and day teams are running from the city out to Shepherdsville, loaded with bacon, hams, &c., and the teamsters are coining money in the operation. It seems that some of our provision dealers have become frightened at the prospect of an embargo on the Louisville and Nashville Road, and are making a vigorous effort to get their stocks out of the city, to some place where they can be shipped in peace for some time yet. Meanwhile, the Nashville depot is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the streets around it are filled daily with drays and wagons."

THE TENNESSEE REBELS.

A few days since, says the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, we noticed the seizure at Memphis, of two boats, the *Grampus* and *Mohawk*, owned by Capt. Chester, of this city. Mr. C. has returned home, and gives the following account of the matter. He states that he left New-Orleans on the 20th ult., with his tow-boats, for the purpose of bringing them home. At Vicksburgh he was informed that he would have trouble in getting through the blockade at Memphis. Accordingly, to aid him in getting through, when he reached the place where the *Kentucky*, a Memphis boat, had exploded, he took her in tow, and towed her to Memphis, three hundred miles. He arrived at Memphis, on Saturday, May 25, and applied to Gen. Pillow for a permit to pass the battery above, and at the same time informing him of the fact of his having towed up the *Kentucky*. The General was busy, and referred him to the blockade committee, to whom he stated his case. They told him he could not be permitted to pass. He then told them he had a tow at Kentucky City, which he wished to go up and bring down. He was told they had let one d—d boat, the *Bellwood*, pass for a like purpose, but she had never returned. To this he replied that he had met the *Bellwood* below Memphis, going down with her tow. But the committee refused to let him pass with his boats, alleging that the Cairoites would seize and keep them, and they might as well have the boats as the Cairoites. On Monday, the 27th, he sent Capt. Lee and Mr. Valentine, an attorney of Memphis, to the committee in his behalf, to obtain the release of his boats, if possible, and also of a barge of nut coal, left by him at Memphis, which had been seized before his arrival there. The result of their visit was announced in the following note:

Memphis, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Mr. Thomas Chester—*Dear Sir*: I have succeeded in getting your coal and tow-boats released from the Blockade Committee, and they instructed me to say to you that you can drop them below the city, or use them in any of the Southern waters, subject to the control of the Confederate States in case of necessity.

Respectfully, H. VALENTINE

Capt. Chester was informed, privately, that the note was worded as above "just to keep him in spirits;" that the Confederate States just needed such boats as his and also the coal, and had been on the lookout for them, to be used as transports. Despathing of getting his property home, and it being utterly valueless to him under the restrictions imposed, Capt. Chester abandoned the boats and left Memphis on the 28th ult, arriving here last week. He states that the boats are worth $25,000, and the barge of coal about $2,000, making a total of $27,000, which there is little prospect of his recovering, and the loss of which may ruin him pecuniarily.

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. T. O. Bradford, wife of a paymaster in the United States Navy, was recently obliged to leave Norfolk quite suddenly, without bringing away her wardrobe. She wrote from Philadelphia to Gov. Letcher requesting for the restitution of her property, and his Secretary replied, refusing to surrender it because she and her husband had disowned their son who had gone over to the rebels. Here Mr. Bradford stepped in and wrote to Letcher as follows:

"It is difficult to realize that such a piece of vandalism could be perpetrated in our country, in this our day. Alas, for the poor old Commonwealth, the land of Washington, the mother of Presidents, committing a petty larceny that would shame a respectable bandit. I am a Southerner, but thank God, I have not to blush that I am a Virginian.

As regards your Excellency's statements in relation to my son, I will simply say to *you* that it is untrue. Could I face your informers, whom I recognize, I would tell *them* it was false, willfully and deliberately false, and but a shallow subterfuge to cover up the infamy of the theft. The traitorous band around the boy could, if they would, bear witness to my constant and anxious efforts to save him, and my earnest appeals to induce him to remain with us; and it was as a last effort I said to him, in the presence of the officers of the *Pennsylvania*, 'My son, you can make your election, but if you now see proper to desert your father and mother, and the flag you have been taught to revere, remember, from this day you are to be to me an alien and a stranger. Your death would be a thousand times preferred to your dishonor. And we would gladly, joyfully follow you to the narrow home rather than you should affiliate with traitors against such a Government and such institutions as never before blessed the lot of man.' He was a boy of fine promise, of goodly presence, brave and honorable character; but his generous impulses, his ardent sympathies were excited by the constantly repeated falsehoods about Northern oppressions and Southern wrongs and sufferings. His defection was a bitter cup, a heavy blow. And when his mother, as a lady, respectfully appealed to your Excellency, was it manly, was it decent, to thus insult her? If Old Virginia, in her poverty and degradation, needs the property and money she has stolen from me, (and, divided in sentiment, bankrupt in credit and reputation, God knows she does,) why, take it all, use it as best you may—raffle, huckster and auctioneer it off to the highest bidder, but don't add to the turpitude of the robbery the meanness of deceit and falsehood. My boy would not, if he could, touch a farthing of the plunder. And your Excellency well knows he could not if he would. I have no doubt, before this, the packages have been broken open and the contents seized upon by the hungry and needy subjects of the Old Dominion. *Proud old State*, glorious in tradition and history, how has she fallen! Gov. Wise said the people at Harper's Ferry behaved like sheep when attacked by old John Brown, and the larceny of my goods by the F. F. of Norfolk proves that the deterioration is not local."

WHERE WERE THEY MADE.

The Washington *Republican* says: "The fact that the rifle-cannon shot from the batteries at Aquia Creek is of a different make from any used in our service has led to the inquiry where they were manufactured. Our reporter examined one, which was lodged on the steamer *Freeborn* in Saturday's fight. It is a shot three inches in diameter and nine inches long, conical, cylindrical, with an iron saucer at the powder end, by which the expansion to prevent windage is effectuated in part. The edge of the saucer is about an eighth of an inch thick, and reveals that the gun from which it was fired has three rifle grooves. From where the edge of the saucer ends, up to the point where the cone pointing the shot commences, the whole circumference of the shot is neatly turned or planed off to the depth of a sixteenth of an inch. Around the shot, probably, was a sabot of canvas, wood, iron, or lead, further to do away with windage. An examination of the rifled cannon ammunition in the ordnance works at the Navy-yard, discloses no similar specimen of shot, but one of the workmen there remembers that a party from Maryland applied, two or three years since, to have some shot of this description cast there for exhibition to, and the approval of, the Government. But though the shot were cast, it is not remembered that the invention was offered to the United States; but it was reported subsequently, that it was sold elsewhere for $12,000. Who paid the money? Floyd? the State of Virginia? and where were the shot cast, at Baltimore or Richmond? We wait for an answer, and should be glad to hear from Winans or Tredegar, Wise or Floyd, on the question."

MORE TROOPS FOR GRAFTON.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that a formidable company of artillery embarked for Grafton on Monday. The corps had four brass 12-pounders, ninety-five men and fifty-five horses. They are an independent company, and were organized in Cincinnati about five years ago. They had been stationed at Marietta for the past six weeks, but owing to the damage done to the bridges on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, they did not go up with the infantry, considering the route by Wheeling the quickest to Grafton. Quite a large number of persons collected about the dépôt, as the troops were landing. Their equipments were most complete. The horses were the observed of all observers, and afforded particular delight to all equine fanciers—being sleek, active, large and strong. The men, before leaving, gave three cheers for the State of Ohio, three cheers for Benwood, three cheers for the Union men of Virginia, and three cheers for nearly everything else. The corps will be heard of hereafter.

THE FEELING ABROAD.

The following is an extract from a letter received in this City from a gentleman now in Europe:

"I shall leave my family and go temporarily to the United States, or what is left of those once United, and take my place in the ranks of the defenders of the Union, the Constitution and Federal Government. On this point, since we have received the news of actual hostilities, my mind was at once made up. If war be regularly waged betwen the North and South, armies be marched to meet one another in the field, armaments and preparations be generally made, and there is every indication of a severe and protracted struggle, *Deo volente*, I shall most certainly return to my distracted country, and do the little in my power to aid and extricate her from embarrassment. When the Federal Capital, Government forces and officers are threatened by a section, and an armed invasion of the North and its territory openly advocated and boasted of, I deem it the duty of all good citizens to put aside political and other differences, and to respond with arm and purse to the call of the national and honestly elected Administration. The history of the world can hardly produce a parallel to such arrogance, treachery and disregard for all human and divine laws as are exhibited by the military oligarchy of the South.

I trust sincerely that the hostile forces once brought face to face, will pause and reflect ere they enter directly into the contest. The result must be fatal to the South, as Northern blood once aroused will not be cooled without the infliction of a severe and perhaps salutary lesson. It has borne long enough the taunts and encroachments of a party prone to underrate and speak contemptuously of its qualities. The trial had to come, sooner or later, and the quicker the climax is reached the better for the present and succeeding generations.

My strong hopes are that the difficulty will be of short duration, and will be terminated either by a severe check given to the Secessionists at all points, or by the effect upon them of the great and united Northern demonstration and consequent pause and negotiation.

My mind, as you may well imagine, is much excited by the news of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, the burning of the Government Navy-yard and vessels at Norfolk, and the expected seizure of Washington. May the Seventh and other New-Yorkers give a good account of themselves. Yours, &c., J. K. R.

SENATOR GREEN PUTS HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

On the trial of Ogilvie Byron Young in Cincinnati a few days ago, a letter was produced purporting to have been written by Senator Green, of Missouri. That gentleman says, in a card to the St. Louis *Journal*:

"Having seen the publication of a letter purporting to have been written by me, addressed to the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, and introducing Gen. O. Byron Young, which was read at his trial in Cincinnatti, I deem it praper to say that the whole of it is a base fabrication. I never wrote, read or approved any such letter; nor have I ever signed or assented thereto. Moreover, I have no personal acquaintance with said Young, nor do I recollect ever having seen him.

Of Mr. Yancey, I will remark that I never saw him, or corresponded with him, nor ever had any kind of intercourse with him, and could not have taken the liberty of writing to him as '*my dear friend*.' From my information, I respect Mr. Yancey as a gentleman and patriot, and I do not, in this statement of facts, abate or qualify any of my views often expressed, on State rights, and secession, but I wish merely to vindicate myself against vile slander.

JAMES S. GREEN."

THE PIRATES IN CLOVER.

The Washington *Republican* says: "By a gentleman arriving from Galveston, Texas, we learn that a large number of captures have been made of American vessels, and the prizes taken into New-Orleans. He saw five ships taken up the Mississippi River in tow of the captors' armed tug-boats. From what he could learn, he judged that about twenty vessels in all, had been already captured. They are taken into some port or bayou on the Gulf, the cargo taken out of them and divided among the captors, and the vessel stripped. The master and crews of the vessels are either kept in prison, or sworn or bribed to secrecy, by being given a share in the spoils.

The formality of a condemnation by a prize court is dispensed with in most cases, the stripping of the vessels being speedier and more certain, besides saving costs of the prize court.

The vessel sent out to blockade the Mississippi had not arrived when our informant left. The Mississippi has three mouths, many miles apart, making its blockade by a single vessel ineffective. There are many bayous along the coast into which a vessel could be taken, and there safely stripped by parties who are not particular about obtaining a judgment of condemnation by a prize court."

THE TRAITOR.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of May 28, says:

"From a private telegraphic dispatch received in this city yesterday, we consider it not improbable that Gen. David E. Twiggs has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army, and that he will make his headquarters in this city."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the Times are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Although troops are moved almost daily across the river from Washington into Virginia—several camps having been changed to the other side yesterday—it is believed that the probabilities of an engagement at Manassas Gap Junction are diminishing, although the rebel forces there evidently expect to be attacked by the Federal troops, and are continually strengthening their position. That they will attack our line of intrenchments is now regarded as extremely improbable, as they cannot hope to bring against it any force which would insure success. This line, therefore, is sufficient to hold them in check while Gen. PATTERSON's command from Chambersburgh and the column of troops from Ohio are driving the rebels from Harper's Ferry. Even should the latter retreat upon Manassas Junction, the combined forces of the rebels could hardly venture an attack upon our intrenchments, as they would in that event be threatened by the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops following in pursuit.

In this state of affairs we must direct our attention to Harper's Ferry as the point at which the first important demonstration will be made,—and appearances indicate that we shall not have long to wait. The movement of Federal troops from Chambersburgh towards the Ferry, which has been delayed for two or three days by the lack of heavy wagons for transportation, and by bad weather, was commenced yesterday morning, in accordance with the programme already published. In the course of a day or two,—unless the rebels shall conclude to beat an ignoble retreat, which must in the end prove more disastrous to them than an engagement,—we may expect to hear of the "clash of contending arms."

No movement of importance is yet reported from Fortress Monroe, from which point we have intelligence to Friday evening. The transport *State of Georgia* arrived on that day, with the Tenth Regiment of New-York. The *Harriet Lane* had again proceeded up James River, but whether with the intention of making another attack upon Pig Point battery was not known. This battery was ascertained to be supplied with four thirty-two pounders and one rifled thirty-four pounder—all the damage suffered by the *Harriet Lane* being inflicted by the latter. Another battery has been erected by the rebels a short distance further up the James River, at the mouth of a small stream, and it was believed to be their intention to fortify other points where the Federal troops might make a lodgment, fearing that Gen. BUTLER may land a force on that side of the river, with a view of commanding the rear of Norfolk, and cutting off railroad connection with Richmond and the South. The number of rebel troops now at Norfolk is estimated from the best data at about twelve thousand.

We hear from Fortress Monroe, by way of Washington, that a skirmish took place at Hampton, on Friday night. A party of rebels in considerable force, drove in the Federal pickets, when the Zouaves under Col. DURYEE were ordered out and sent in pursuit of them. The rebels fled precipitately after firing a few shots, which did no damage, leaving behind them one hundred muskets, which they threw away in their flight, and which were captured by the Zouaves.

A reconnoissance of the principal points on the Potomac, between Washington and Aquia Creek, has been made by the corps of Topographical Engineers under command of Capt. PALMER, accompanied by two officers and twenty marines. A landing was effected at various points on the Virginia side, and the movements of the rebels were thoroughly noted. At White-House Point, a body of about sixty was discovered, and at Aquia Creek two batteries, with some five or six hundred men, were distinctly seen. This reconnoissance will undoubtedly soon be followed by a demonstration in force.

A letter has been received in Washington from an American gentleman who has professional relations with the French Emperor, which gives the most confident assurances that the sympathies of the Emperor are entirely with the Government of the United States in its struggle with the wicked rebellion which seeks its overthrow.

From a variety of apparently reliable sources we receive assurances that the plans of Gen. SCOTT contemplate the entire crushing of the great rebellion inside of a year,—or, more definitely, within eleven months after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. A letter written by a distinguished Army officer stationed at Chambersburgh, to a friend in Boston, says the veteran is playing the great game against JEFF. DAVIS as he would play a game of chess, in which he will move slowly but surely forward to ultimate victory, without leaving much to chance, and with no unnecessary effusion of blood.

According to the dispatch of our Washington correspondent, a new mine of information has been opened up to the Government through the late order from the Post-office Department discontinuing the mail service in the rebel States. Many letters addressed to persons in these States were mailed, it appears, after the order went into effect, and have consequently reached the Dead-letter office; and among these letters is being found as much treason as was disclosed by the seized telegrams. Many, our correspondent states, who are professing devotion to the Union, and some even who are anxious to obtain commands in the Federal army, are seriously implicated.

There being at present more necessity for mounted troops in the East than in the West, the War Department has determined to order the First Regiment of Cavalry and the Second Regiment of Dragoons from the Department of the West, where they have been engaged in chasing hostile Indians, to the vicinity of Washington, where they will doubtless soon be engaged in chasing Secessionists. A specimen of the work to be assigned them was executed a few days ago at Fairfax Court-house, by Company B, of the Second Cavalry.

An artillery company in Louisville, known as the Louisville Battery, has been disbanded—a majority of the members believing that the field officers of the battalion to which it was attached are Secessionists. The Custom-house and the Post-office there were on Friday afternoon decorated with the national flag.

The United States Zouave Cadets, of Pittsburg, 100 men, under command of Lieuts. STEWART and TYLER, arrived here at 6 P. M. yesterday, by the South Amboy Road, and proceeded by the 7 o'clock boat to Camp Scott, Staten Island, to join Gen. SICKLES' Brigade.

The Stock Market opened heavily, with a pretty general reduction in prices, but subsequently rallied, and closed with an upward tendency. New-York Central, 71¾.

The sales of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in very moderate demand at former rates. Provisions were heavy, and hog products were cheaper. Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Whisky, were salable and steady. The transactions in other kinds of Produce were restricted. Several Underwriters held an informal meeting, early in the forenoon, and agreed to a provisional reduction of the extra war premium on American marine risks to 2½ per cent. The result of the meeting was reported by Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, of the Great Western Company, at the Produce Exchange, during business hours.

Congress and the Country.

As the time for the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session approaches, the expectation of the people, heretofore fixed upon the Executive, is transferred to the National Legislature. It is not to be denied, that much which sacrificing patriotism conceived itself authorized to demand of the Administration, has not been conceded; and indications, too numerous and too various in character to be mistaken, prove that the intense earnestness of purpose, and the fixed resolve of the masses, that the war should be at once fierce and rapid, are not shared by those whose business it is to execute the popular will. That an increased energy has been infused into mere military movements, and that sound judgment has been displayed in the selection of a few military leaders, is not to be questioned. The scope and character of the campaign, as dictated by the comprehensive mind and thorough experience of Gen. SCOTT, also merit the perfect public confidence awarded them. But in all matters of detail, in the choice of incompetent civilians for positions of the largest importance; in providing for the shelter, the food and the comfort of troops; in the treatment of the enemy, and of traitors captured arms in hand; in its indecision in regard to the slaves of fugitive masters, as also with regard to the property of rebels generally, there is too much evidence that the Administration does not realize the strength of the impulse which has carried the North into the war, and is disposed to divest the struggle of those essential terrors, without which warfare, a barbarism at best, becomes a protracted and exhaustive enemy of order and civilization.

It is only just to attribute much of this hesitation to a very natural aversion from venturing upon untried and unauthorized measures, which find no express warrant in the Constitution, or in the laws enacted to enforce it. But the Administration has not hesitated at measures of far grander proportions, and equally without warrant of Constitutional forms; and the fact that the people have, with entire unanimity, approved such disregard of inapplicable or insufficient legislation, should have strengthened it to throw the utmost possible vigor into its action in minor as well as in the more extended details.

These lacunes it will be the business of Congress to fill. Wherever the Government lacks power to subdue and punish rebellion, it must have it without stint. All doubts as to its plenary functions must be removed. Questions of doubtful construction must be solved. It will be for Congress to prescribe what disposition shall be made of the self-emancipated negroes. It will have to substitute some more sensible disposition of rebel prisoners, than the dismissal of them after the exaction of an oath they are sure to disregard. It will have to prevent the interposition of Supreme Court Justices, and Cabinet officers, in behalf of persons charged with treason, and about to be brought to trial. It will have to prescribe some more cogent treatment of officers resigning their commissions, with a view of joining the rebel service on land or sea, than merely striking their names from the rolls. It will have to create a navy to repeople the sea with our sailors, and make privateering too hazardous to be profitable. Its business will be, in short, to carry into the conduct of the war the true idea that we are dealing with a malignant and implacable enemy, whom no tenderness will conciliate, no oaths or paroles bind, and who will surely take advantage of clemency to inflict more certain damage, and to prolong the struggle. We must have it proved to the people who are sacrificing millions of money, and legions of men, suspending the pursuit of profit, and submitting to the destruction of business, simply to punish treason, that traitors are not to go unpunished. The North, which assumes the cost of the war; the South, which years of indulgence have taught to distrust the energy and courage of the North; and the World, which stands waiting upon the result, must be taught that we are *in earnest*, a belief which there have been too many reasons hitherto for doubting.

Coming directly from the people, Congress will understand what is demanded of the Government. It will be for the President merely to submit his past action for the approval it is quite sure to receive, and to leave the future wholly to the discretion of the Legislature. Congress will act as if invested with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated moneys for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary, resorting to other measures equally unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument. For the Constitution, constructed upon the assumption of a perpetuated internal peace, provided only for such local displays of insubordination as a handfull of militia and a single campaign would readily suppress. It is safe to say that the framers never contemplated the possibility of a State, or a group of States, not merely resisting an obnoxious law, but making open war upon the Constitution and all National authority. The Constitution contains no provision for such a contingency—confers no adequate power for the repression of a general insurrectionary movement—and it must perish, unless we consent to act rather upon its spirit than its letter. The solemn instrument upon which the rebellion makes war must not be used to weaken and disarm its defenders. On these grounds Congress will rest its authority to act. And so authorized, it will have no difficulty in disposing of all the questions which the Executive leaves undecided, and need have no doubt of securing the same loyal support which the people have accorded to the measures of the Administration.

INTERESTING TO PRIVATEERSMEN.—The Board of Underwriters must be supposed to understand their business better than vulgar laity; for it certainly puzzles the outside observer to discover what decline in the prospects of privateering justifies a sudden reduction of the war rate of insurance from 5 to 2½ per cent. Not only have the rovers already captured a fleet of merchantmen, but they have been met on the highways of South American trade; and a number of their villainous craft are known to be ready for sea at Liverpool. It is but now they have found it will no longer be necessary to run the blockade in order to have their prizes condemned, but that if they enter any West India port, certainly any port belonging to Great Britain, they are safe from pursuit until a court at home can go through the necessary forms. With these cheering and satisfactory prospects before them, added to the potent fact that in completing the blockade, the high seas have been cleared of our cruisers, the pirates may be supposed to be in the highest spirits, and on the verge of inflicting upon our commerce the most serious mischief. It may, perhaps, dampen their ardor, when they learn how differently our underwriters regard the matter.

Privateering.

Some centuries ago, when victories were won by the mere power of endurance and physical strength of combatants, when the battle-axe and the sword, wielded by stalwart arms, held the place of cannon and the rifle of the present times, the soldier was valued in proportion to his strength and his ability to deal or ward heavy blows in his encounters with the enemy. In those times, men of gigantic strength and inured to military service, called around them followers as strong and skilled in the use of arms as themselves, and offered their services to engage in the wars of whatever Prince chose to employ them. All they asked was a commission to save them from the penalties attached to mere robbery, taking their chances of pay out of the plunder they might be able to gather from the enemy against whom they stipulated to fight, looking to their commissions to secure to themselves the immunities of prisoners of war in case of their capture. These marauding bands sallied out against the enemy for their own personal emolument. They plundered cities and sacked towns, without reference to the sacredness of private property, and the robbery of peaceful citizens was regarded as a source of legitimate spoil. Mere adventurers, engaging in national strifes on private account, they had small regard for the amenities even of war. Humanity had no place in their creed. Whatever brought gain to their treasury was legitimate capture. Whoever could pay ransom was made prisoner, and if those who could not, were spared, it was through caprice rather than principle. The lust of gain stimulated their activity, while it obliterated all the softer qualities of their nature. Thus in the mediæval wars of Europe, the belligerent nations swarmed with these land privateers, who had small regard for the rights of neutrals, and who did not always respect the rights even of those whose commission they held. Border towns suffered from their raids, and when plunder of the enemy failed them, they levied military contributions on their friends.

The advancement of civilization made war, at last, purely the business of Government, to be prosecuted only by the Government itself, and upon principles of national law recognized by all Christian countries. Armies were in the pay directly of the Government, and commanded exclusively by Government officers. The system of private warfare was placed under the ban of humanity and civilization. The "Free Companions" ceased to find a place in the service of belligerent nations, and the hanging them on the first tree after their capture, with their commissions about their necks, effectually completed the reform.

It is difficult to draw a distinction between the "Free Companions" of the earlier times, and the privateers of the present—each engaged in war on private account, fighting for their individual gain. No sentiment of patriotism, no love of honorable fame, no emulation to noble deeds, moved the *condottieri* to the warfare in which they embarked. None but adventurers, destitute of humanity, engaged in it. They looked only to their private profit as the robber does when he points his pistol at the heart of the traveler and commands him to stand and deliver. True, the one plunders on the ocean, and the other plundered on the land; and save in this respect they differ in nothing. The Government that should go back to this ancient system of warfare would be scouted from the brotherhood of nations, and its "Free Companions" regarded as simply murderers and robbers. Their commissions would not save them from a drum-head court-martial, or even from a shorter and sharper doom. Why shall not privateers on the ocean be regarded in the same light, and the remedy for one of the evils of the olden times be applied for the cure of a similar evil of our own?

It is no answer to say that precedent sanctions the system of privateering, or that the history of our own country debars us from arraying its legality. The world has taken a long stride within the last fifty years. Civilization has been busy in the great work of reform. The changes and necessities of commerce demanded long since a reform in this matter. The popular sentiment of the world calls for the abolition of a system bearing all the distinctive characteristics of piracy—a system which no national exigency will sanction, and which humanity reprobates. The late Conference of the great Powers of Europe, held at Paris, placed it under the ban of international law. To the principle of its abolition our Government, supported by every Southern statesman, gave its assent at the time, asking, however, that coupled with it should be the further and humane modification of public law, that private property should be respected on the ocean as on the land, during the existence of war. That this proposition was not accepted by the European Powers, was no fault of ours, in no way affected our appreciation of the great principle enunciated at Paris, and to the propriety of which American statesmen unanimously assented. In addition to this, the present Administration, among its first acts, notified the European Powers of its adherence to the principle without insisting upon the condition, making our own Government a party to the treaty of Paris, establishing and recognizing as an element of national law, that privateering is contrary to the civilization and genius of the age and should be abolished.

Thus privateering has been placed outlawed by the leading nations of Europe and by our own Government, as it was long since condemned by a world-wide popular sentiment. Is it asked what follows or what the practical sequence as respects these privateers which the South is sending out upon the ocean, to capture our merchant ships and plunder our commerce? The answer is simple. Every man connected with this scheme of ocean plunder is a marauder and pirate as well as traitor, and should be dealt with as such—should have meted out to him such swift and sharp justice as the bullet and the yard-arm afford.

A FOOLISH REMEDY FOR AN IMAGINARY EVIL.—Virginia rushed into secession under the pretence that her fugitive slaves were not returned by the North. She has lost already by the war more slaves than escaped in any two years preceding it, with the prospect of a stampede of a large portion of the remainder. Contraband property having legs to run away with, and intelligence to guide its flight, will be very like to escape, especially when a hope of liberty stimulates its locomotion. A great fact in Natural History, the existence of which has been persistently denied by Southern ethnologists, is in course of demonstration—to wit: that a negro loves freedom just as much as does a white man, and that whenever he has a chance he will run for it. By and by it may further appear that he will even fight for it. The war that is moving South may, in spite of every precaution, put ideas into the heads of the slave, and teach him a lesson that may trouble the repose of the masters, in spite of both North and South.

The French Press on American Affairs.

The part taken by the French Press in the formation of public opinion on the subject of our recent troubles, and the direction impressed, through its undisputable influence, upon the French Government, form an interesting chapter in the history of our country, which it would be unjust for us to overlook or forget. Whatever may be said of the education of the people, of their fitness for self-government, and of their action in shaping the course of events, it is nevertheless true that societies and nations are judged rather from the talent and principles of their leaders than from another standard. It is on that account that the French have exercised and still exercise on the Continent of Europe that influence which no other nation enjoys to the same degree, and it needs only a look at the copious manner in which the English Press, so jealous of English institutions and manners, records all that transpires in Paris, in science, politics and literature, to know that it is not overrated. French editors and writers are, taken as a whole, men of talent and principle, and though their journals are not so well informed in the news department and miscellaneous matters as the English, they generally exhibit a loftier tone, a higher morality, less passion, and a deeper insight of men and things. It is to such qualities and to the adoption of the French language by the educated classes of Europe, that they owe the large circulation they enjoy all over the continent.

Independently of their fifteen Parisian dailies and of their Provincial Press, the French have another mode of influencing public opinion, which, apparently not so popular, is perhaps deeper and more lasting. We allude to their recent system of political pamphlets, and especially to the publication of their Reviews, which instead of being issued quarterly as those in England, appear semi-monthly, a mode of publication which allows them to give in each number excellent summaries and comments on cotemporary events. Four Reviews, *La Revue des Deux Mondes, La Revue Contemporaine, La Revue Nationale*, and *La Revue Francaise*, are semi-monthly, and stand in the first rank of periodical literature; *La Revue Germanique, Le Journal des Economistes, Le Compte Rendu de l'Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques*, are monthlies, and are equal to anything we know on the other side of the Atlantic. Whenever any of these Reviews have expressed themselves on the United States, it has been with a feeling of sympathy and respect, and it is sufficient to say that DE TOCQUEVILLE has been their contributor to be assured that our political institutions have been an object of praise, our civilization a subject of impartial criticism, and our progress an occasion of sincere congratulation to the French people.

As we do not intend to make extracts from the French reviews, but simply to point out the large sphere of influence they enjoy, we will limit our remarks to the Parisian Press. It is represented by over fifteen dailies, which, in reference to American affairs, may be divided into two classes—The Liberals and the Legitimists: the Liberals defending our Government and our institutions—the Legitimists attacking both. The Legitimist journals are greatly elated by our recent disturbances; they rejoice at the idea of a revolution which will overthrow our Republic, and give countenance to their worn-out theories of legitimate rights. They do not, however, denounce us on account of their love for Slavery, but of their hate for Democracy, which they compare to the worst kind of anarchy, and as being hostile to law, justice and right. They believe that there is but one principle of Government—Legitimate Monarchy, with a Bourbon at the head; and one principle in religion—Catholicism, with the Pope as a temporal ruler. They are influential only among the religious and aristocratic classes, and with the higher clergy. Their principal organs are: *La Gazette de France, l'Union, Le Monde* and *l'Ami de la Religion*. Every form of Republican Government, every success achieved by Democracy, is for these papers a public calamity, which cannot be too profoundly lamented. Their influence is, of course, a very limited one, and is only sensibly felt in the departments where public education is undeveloped, and where religious sentiments are strongly and deeply rooted.

The real interpreters of the France we know, of the enlightened, moral and progressive France, of the only France which will make a lasting mark in the annals of Europe, are the Liberal newspapers. These interpreters are: *Le Journal des Débats, l'Opinion Nationale, Le Siècle, Le Temps, La Presse, Le Constitutionnel, La Patrie, Le Moniteur, Le Droit, La Gazette des Tribuneaux* and *Le Courrier de Dimanche*. Though it would be hardly correct to say that they are unanimous in their opinion of American affairs, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that they have but one way of thinking in relation to the cause of our disturbances, and but one voice in condemning the course pursued by the Southern rebels. The *Débats*, which though limited in its circulation on account of its subscription price being higher than that of any other newspaper, is read by the *élite* of European society, and is thoroughly on the side of the North. Since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, it has published some very remarkable articles, in which the Southerners have been handled mercilessly. It goes so far in its denunciations of Slavery, that it even denounces the North for having been too lenient towards it. In another column, we translate the latest article of the *Journal*, contributed by M. BAUDRILLARD, the distinguished economist, as an answer to the British and Legitimist Press.

The *Siecle* and the *Opinion Nationale* are still more decided in their condemnation of the South. The first journal, the circulation of which reaches sixty thousand yearly, expresses itself thus:

> "Events in America interest the whole civilized world. The Powers which have abolished Slavery in Europe, which have abolished letters-of-marque, which have made laws against the Slave-trade, cannot suffer all these barbarous infamies to resuscitate on the other side of the Atlantic. * * * European Powers would lose their claims to Christianity if they did not throw the weight of their influence between the combatants. They will not suffer the maintenance of Slavery to be a cause of bloody struggles and massacres. Slavery is abolished by right, and the Powers which have abolished it owe to themselves not to let it exist officially. * * * These considerations will undoubtedly have their due weight upon our Government. We hope that France shall not, in this great American question, observe a political neutrality which would be against its interests and precedents. Our glory is interested in the maintenance of the American Union, and our honor is bound up in the triumph of Freedom over Slavery."

There are in the ranks of the Liberal Press two newspapers—*La Presse* and *Le Constitutionnel*—which do not seem to comprehend all the aspects of our present troubles, and which are on that account wavering in the expressions of their opinions on American affairs. This is so much the more to be wondered at, that the editor on American questions in the former journal is M. GAILLARDET, formerly editor of the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, and many years a resident in America. It would be easy to show that his long absence from our country has entirely biased his judgment and considerably impaired his political foresight.

The Surrender of Texas.

When Gen. TWIGGS ordered the surrender of the forts and munitions of war under his command in the military department of Texas, every officer and every soldier of the Southern forces knew that he was a traitor, and that they were absolved by his treason from their duty of obedience to his orders. They knew that they would have been justified in tearing from his shoulders the epaulettes he had dishonored, and sending him home a prisoner, even in irons. There were one hundred and twenty-one officers and over three thousand Federal troops in Texas at the time, who might have concentrated, offering an amount of resistance which no force that could have been mustered by that State could have overcome. There were plenty of arms, plenty of ammunition, plenty of equipments of every kind, as well for garrison duty as for long marches, plenty of supplies, plenty of money for their maintenance, and, above all, plenty of loyalty and courage on the part of the soldiery. They were, moreover, veteran troops, accustomed to long marches and the hardships and perils incident to the border service. Had they been drawn together, as they might easily have been, they could have marched to the coast, where they could have been met by transports to convey them North, or might have hewn their way through Western Arkansas to Kansas, and home in that direction. There was no lack of officers to command them. Col. WAITE, who succeeded TWIGGS, took command the very day after the treason of TWIGGS was promulgated, and before a gun had been given up or a fort surrendered. He was clothed with ample authority to concentrate all the forces in Texas, and use them as the interests or the honor of the country might require. Instead of this, they were permitted to remain in scattered detachments, and ordered, at last, to surrender in detail to the rebel troops as prisoners of war, to be released only on condition of taking an oath not to serve against the Confederacy during the war. With this surrender, passed into the hands of the traitors about thirty-five thousand stand of arms, near thirty pieces of mounted, and more than forty pieces of heavy artillery, with munitions of war, including cavalry horses, wagons, tents, mules, ammunition, and provisions, to the estimated value of near two millions, and between fifty and sixty thousand dollars in Federal gold, provided for the maintenance and pay of the troops. In addition to this, every fort, arsenal, and military post in Texas, were handed over to embolden treason and strengthen the hands of rebellion; and the marvel of it all is, that this vast surrender was made without firing one gun or striking one blow, even on the defensive. How shall this be accounted for, consistently with the fidelity and bravery of the officers in command, after the villainy of TWIGGS became manifest? Their general officer was a traitor; but his treason was discovered, and his command superseded before an article had been actually surrendered, and no principle of official morality required loyal men to carry out his treasonable compacts. They were away from the central power of the Government; but they were a part of the Government, and a power within themselves sufficient to resist aggression and hew their way home. They were ignorant of the plans or designs of the Administration at Washington, and their means of communication were cut off—still their own sense of duty, their instincts of right remained. They knew the fact that it was treason that demanded of them to lay down their arms, and, knowing this, a soldier's duty would teach them resistance, and a soldier's courage and patriotism would have made it successful.

The loss of prestige by this inglorious surrender is quite as damaging to the Government as is the loss of the millions and the men. It has given not only great actual strength to the rebels, but it has given them courage and hope. When they descant upon the "lack of courage in a hireling soldiery," (such is the burthen of the rebel Press and of rebel oratory all over the South,) they point to Texas where the veterans of the Government were stationed, and at the immense spoil they won, and say all this was achieved without the loss of a man, or the firing of a gun.

It may be that treason did not extend among the Federal officers beyond the commanding General and his military family; but there was a lack of spirit and energy following that foul shame, that carried in their sequence all the practical evils of treason, and leaves a mystery hanging over this Texas business that a sensitive patriotism may well shrink from attempting to solve, but which the stern demands of justice require should be investigated. Why, we ask, has no Court-Martial been instituted.

A NEW PHASE.—Will not the "white trash" of the South, the men who, owning no "chattels," work with their own hands, be likely to learn in this war a fact which the pride of the slaveholders has omitted to teach them—that they are men? If they are to bear the brunt of the conflict and fight the battles of Slavery, they may presently take up the notion of fighting for themselves, or at all events, of insisting upon a social position above that of the African, and the enjoyment of various civil rights in common with the privileged class. This would be a phase of the "Revolution" at which the chivalry will turn up its lordly nose in disgust, but it is one which is pretty sure to be developed.

SENDING THEM SOUTH.—Virginia is sending her slave property South, as the loyal forces advance in that direction. When they shall have reached North Carolna, Tennessee and Arkansas, those states will do the same. When the Government armies shall come to the boundaries of the Gulf States, what then? Will the interior of the "Cotton States" be converted into a vast "pen," where all that shall have failed to secede from their masters shall be gathered, to be guarded by an army of drivers and watched by bloodhounds? Or was it the game of those States to supply their cotton and sugar plantations by locating the war in Virginia, so as to compel an exodus in their favor of the slave population, and stocking their markets with an abundant supply at immensely reduced prices? The game, whatever may be said of its honesty, would certainly be a shrewd one.

Where is John Bell?

During the Presidential campaign of last Fall, were presented to the American people, as candidates for the two highest offices in their gift, the names of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. These candidates, it was claimed, should be supported, irrespective of party organizations, as the peculiar friends and upholders of the Union as it is. Their banner was the Stars and Stripes simply, and around it were invited to rally all who loved their country, all who regarded this great Republic, reaching from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, as a solid indivisible whole, who were against the madness of Southern secession, and what they were pleased to term the sectionalism of the North; who were willing to cut loose from the corruptions of old political organizations on the hunt for spoils, and of forming anew into one great political brotherhood, of which JOHN BELL was to be the head, and whose watchword was the Union, in its integrity, against all assailants from whatever quarter. Around this standard rallied thousands of conservative citizens, and hundreds of thousands of young and ardent men, whose hearts were imbued with patriotism, and who rejected the party drill and party machinery of the times, as standing in the way of the prosperity and endangering the peace of the Union. JOHN BELL was the peculiar champion and embodiment of the Union sentiment throughout the nation. He was to strike down secession at the South and abolition at the North. He was to grasp these disturbing elements in his fist and choke them into everlasting silence. He was to repair and solidify the foundations of the Union, so that neither earthquake nor tempest could shake them. With these high professions, and this lofty political creed, he entered upon the canvass. His followers struggled valiantly, proclaiming with an earnestness that evinced the sincerity of their faith, that the loyalty and patriotism of their chief was the only cure for the evils of the times, and his election the only sure guarantee of the salvation of the Republic. The American people decided against them, and JOHN BELL was defeated.

Six months have passed—secession has culminated in treason, and treason has moved on to organized rebellion, striking at the Constitution, and fighting for the overthrow of the Union. The Stars and Stripes have been torn down and trampled upon in eleven States, and the bunting of revolution is flaunting in their place. Large armies are gathering against the Republic, defying its power and menacing its destruction. In this hour of the country's peril, where is JOHN BELL?

We know where his deceived and betrayed followers are to be found. We know the patriotic position of his associate in the canvass, and we know the position of the young and generous hearts, the conservative thousands who stood, as they supposed, between the Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the South and the Anti-Slavery fanaticism of the North, sacrificing all political affinities and party associations for what they regarded as their country's good. Some are among the loyal forces with arms in their hands, defending with their lives the Union they professed to love, proving the sincerity of their devotion by the peril they are ready to encounter for its salvation. Others are aiding by their eloquence, their influence and their money the cause of their country, and all are busy in its defence; but where is JOHN BELL?

We had a right to suppose that the voice that was so loud in praise of the Union, that depicted so vividly its countless blessings, its glories in the past and the brighter glories of its future, that denounced secession as treason, would be raised in defence of the Union now; that though disloyalty might swell and surge all around him, that he at least would be true, that he would redeem his thousand pledges of fealty to the Constitution, and be found faithful among the faithless. We hear the ringing voices of JOHNSON and BROWNLOW, sounding above the din of treason, and we know that patriotism is not dead in Tennessee. But where is JOHN BELL?

A few weeks ago it was reported that he had spoken at Nashville, not, however, in the bold and straightforward language of patriotism, as became the champion of the Union, but apologetically of secession and its treason, and denouncing to some extent the loyalty that would sustain the Government in its efforts to preserve the Union in all its just proportions. Such a desertion of principle, such a repudiation of faith, such a falsification of professions, was too monstrous for belief; and it was a relief to be told by him through the public Press, that what he said was the maudlin effusion of an afternoon's debauch—that he was drunk when he spoke at Nashville. Singular as this excuse was, his friends accepted it. This delusion has now been dispelled. The melancholy fact has at last become history, that JOHN BELL has taken his place on the side of secession and plunged into the current of rebellion. He has taken the infection that has spread with such malignant virulence all over the South, and, drunk or sober, has cast his fortunes with treason and become himself a traitor. Would he have been otherwise had it been the misfortune of the people to have made him their President? Who believes it?

THE BORDER CONVENTION.—We give place, this morning, to an address of the recent Border State Convention at Frankfort, to the people of the United States. The paper does no credit to the names attached to it, or to the body which issued it. With signal disregard of facts, which every development from day to day more strongly corroborates, the Convention charges the responsibility of the present troubles to Northern fanaticism, and not to the long-planned and shrewdly matured conspiracy of the very men who are now controlling the rebel Government, and leading its armies. This deliberate falsification of contemporary history, not only throws discredit upon the honest purpose of this Convention, but shows of what worthless and unreliable stuff the Unionism of Kentucky composed.

NECESSITY OF SANITARY ORGANIZATION.

A Sanitary Commission Desirable—Points Demonstrated by the Crimean Campaign—The Proper Medical Policy.

The position of our country is at this present moment the engrossing subject in all minds. Thousands of our countrymen are knit to the destinies of the South by the presence there of relatives and friends, and wait with trembling and fear the arrival of every mail and message; while hundreds of thousands who are free from such ties quiver with indignation and grief at the recollection of the barbarities committed by the traitorous scoundrels of the South—who have revolted from our sway, and demand, as with one voice, the infliction of a punishment complete and terrible. Never was the heart of our united Republic more stirred than it is at this period of its existence, and woe to those in power who disregard its promptings. With these sad events it is not our province to deal; but, bearing upon them, we have advice and a warning to give, which, if attended to, will save life, lessen sorrow, strengthen our arms, and shorten the struggle.

We ask for the immediate organization of a sanitary commission, to proceed to the South with our army.

We could, if necessary, point to a score of suggestions and warnings on the subject, in many foreign periodicals, published at the commencement of the Crimean war, a due attention to which, in the first instance, would have saved wealth, and prolonged the lives of many individuals engaged in their various duties. Recollect in one instance, if in no other, the dangers of the camp at Aldershott; the evils which threatened the Golden-square district, in a sanitary point of view; and the indefensible arrangements at Netley hospital, properly pointed out in time to have prevented the evils before they occurred; and let our Government listen to the warning here given, and act with wisdom and promptness.

A British parliamentary report, published just after the war, as to the deaths in the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, shows that the deaths in both fleets, in the years 1854 and 1855, numbered 2,029, of which 1,574 were the result of disease, 228 of suicide, drowning and other accidental causes, and only 227 of wounds in action. These figures show that in our navies, as in our armies, pestilence and disease are far more fatal than the sword or artillery and the other perils of war. The deaths by various diseases amounted to upwards of 7 to 1 of those which were caused by battle.

The report likewise states that if the Baltic fleet had not anchored in Baro Sound during the Summer of 1854, and if the fleet in the Black Sea had shunned Baljick and Varna in July, August and September of the same year, the ravages of cholera would have been very much lessened. We also learn that there is no evidence to show that the climate and soil of the steppes of the Crimea had the least effect in producing complaints approximating to cholera, but that accumulated filth and effluvia, arising from the decay of organic matter, brought their sure and deadly results. In one ship of the Baltic fleet the number of deaths by cholera amounted to more than half of the whole of the deaths which occurred from this cause in the whole fleet. It would be useful to know the position of this fatal ship at the time of the attack, the nature of its ventilation, the space, accommodation, &c. allowed to each man, and other sanitary particulars.

This latter cause of the continuance of a pestilential disease was strikingly made manifest at Norfolk in 1854, during the fatal ravages of yellow fever, where the atmosphere became so contaminated from the decomposition of the unburied bodies, that many individuals, but slightly disposed to maladies of the kind, became readily subject to the disease the moment they entered its influence.

In the Crimean armies, the number of those who died from disease was immense in comparison with those who fell in the various conflicts. This is the case in all campaigns. A competent authority has stated that a quarter of the British army engaged in the Indian wars will fall by fever, cholera, dysentery, and similar complaints. In the Crimea these were more deadly foes than the Russians.

If, then, we find that the pestilence is more terrible than the enemy, it is evidently necessary that we should have commanders and officers as capable of fighting the one as the other. During the long continental wars in Europe, some forty or fifty years since, the principles of sanitary science were but little understood; and even at the present time, we fear that the sure means of saving life by a proper attention to those laws which prevent many fatal complaints are still too little understood, or even believed in, by the leaders of our fleets and armies. Terrible as are all the horrors of war, there is no phase of it more dreadful to contemplate than the probable death of 250 out of each 1,000 strong men who form our army in the South,—not while aiding the actual object in view,—not in the excitement of battle and with the glory of success,—but helplessly and unnecessarily, in camps and hospitals, stricken down by putrescent matter,—killed by want of sufficient pure air!—and these not the aged, the delicate, or those of tender years, who form such a large per centage of the ordinary deaths in our population, but men in the prime of years and manhood.

At the present time in our larger cities, the death of 40 persons in the 1,000 per annum is considered, and rightly too, a very great excess; it is little short of murder, indeed! In some of the model buildings of London, inhabited by families, the number of deaths in the year is 16 in the 1,000. Out of the sixteen above mentioned, if the average number of infants' deaths be the same as those belonging to a similar class in the metropolis, we should have nearly half of the deaths under five years. This shows the value of mature lives, and that every care must be taken to save them; especially, says the financier, when we recollect what it costs the country to send each man to the Southern war.

Sanitary management must be greatly improved, and ere long become one of the chief arts of warfare. The time is not far distant when the commander of a fleet will rather place his ships within the range of over-powerful batteries than in positions which insure the certainty of pestilence; and that in the choice of places for encampments, the sanitary condition of sites will be held in nearly as much consideration as their military fitness.

The late Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the British commander, when in India, found large bodies of men dying with fearful rapidity of fever and cholera, and on more than one occasion immediately stopped the progress of these diseases by moving the camp to other sites. A similar kind of judgment will be required at the present time; but we fear that certain saving measures have not yet been properly studied and appreciated by the heads of either our army or navy; and, certainly measures in due proportion to our extended knowledge of the science of preserving health, have not been adopted.

At a time of great distress, a body of sanitary officers were sent from England to endeavor to stay the plagues which beset the camp before Sebastopol, and much advantage resulted from the step. This of itself, and with the clear evidence which we have here of the fact, that by knowledge and exertions thousands of valuable lives may be saved, should lead at once to what we are calling for—namely, *the appointment of a distinct and sufficiently powerful body of sanitary officers, and also of workmen to carry out their instructions, to attend our army in the South.* We believe that such a corps, properly organized, would, in a region like that constituting the field of operations in the South, be the means of adding immensely to our available force.

It is true that many of our army surgeons are quite capable of giving advice on this subject, but we have reason to know their opinions do not meet with sufficient consideration; and, moreover, the calls upon their attention during a campaign leave them little time for additional duties.

Thousands will die in the South unnecessarily, if the course we now urgently point out be not pursued.

M. D.

What is England's Next Step?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date you republish, from the London *Times*, an article from the pen of Mr. FREDERICK LEHMANN, intended "to elicit some decided and competent opinion as to the real state of the law respecting this very important subject," *i. e.*, the power of a privateer to take her prizes into neutral ports and have them condemned, while lying in such neutral ports, by prize Courts sitting in the captor's country.

It would, without doubt, be satisfactory to have a competent English opinion on this subject; but there can be little doubt that Mr. LEHMANN has forestalled it in his conclusion that such condemnation (and a consequent sale of the prize property in the neutral port) can lawfully be made unless the existing laws be modified.

That they will be modified by Great Britain, the attitude that she has assumed towards us gives us little reason to hope.

If the British Government had really meant to be neutral and impartial, it would have limited its recognition of the "so styled Southern Confederacy," as a belligerent power, to the declaration that she did not hold herself bound to treat as pirates persons who should act under the authority of the letters-of-marque issued by the Montgomery Government; and, on the other hand, that she refused the use of her ports to the prizes, if not also to the privateers of the Southern Confederacy.

These two simple declarations would have embodied all that either party could reasonably have expected; and so far as our Government is concerned, would have been infinitely more satisfactory than the Queen's proclamation against intervention, which is manifestly regarded, at least in the House of Lords, as a mere *brutum fulmen.*

But it is manifest that the British Government has either meant to lend its countenance to the rebellion, or else has acted with a blindness and precipitation that are disgraceful to her Ministry.

And this will appear from the first step that her assumed attitude towards us will necessitate, as thus:

Will England now forego, in time of war—and such a war!—that right of visit which she has always been so anxious to maintain in time of peace—a right that we have denied as belonging to a time of peace, but which we and all the world must recognize as a right growing out of a state of war?

Will she let all vessels pass without examination, on the mere hoisting of the Confederate flag?

Would not this be to lay the broad seas open to indiscriminate piracy?

And if her cruisers examine the papers of armed vessels roaming the ocean, what is to authenticate the genuineness of the letters-of-marque that they may be furnished with? Why may they not be forged papers held by a common pirate?

Will they bear the certificate of a British Minister, or of a British Consul, accredited to the Government of the United States?

And so of the condemnation of prizes. Will the British Consuls authenticate the decisions of the Southern Prize Courts, despoiling of their property the citizens of the Government to which they are accredited? And if not so authenticated, will they be respected by the authorities of Jamaica, or Nassau, or Bermuda?

This last question belongs, particularly, to the point raised by Mr. LEHMANN; but all that I have ventured to lay before you is pregnant with solicitude.

And my object in inviting your attention and that of your readers to these considerations, is, first, to show one or two of the many reasons why England, having taken the step that she has, cannot stand still where she is; that she must, of necessity, either narrow or enlarge her recognition of the "belligerent rebels;" and secondly, to urge upon our Government and our people the pressing importance of preparing for such issues as must inevitably grow out of the complications which the precipitate and inconsiderate action of the British Ministry has sown. These tares are not to be weeded out.

W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the general depression in business, and the popular but erroneous idea that no one wants amusement in these times, the theatres (there are but two or three open now, to be sure,) continue to be thronged, and this in spite of novelty-lacking bills. At LAURA KEENE'S, the "Seven Sisters" are "running" as vigorously as on the first night of their appearance. The piece bids fair to carry through the season to September, when a substitute may be expected. At the Winter Garden, Mr. GAYLER'S comic drama of "Our American Cousin at Home" seems to be in a fair way to enjoy a career of similar success It has been materially curtailed, and is now an affair which may be enjoyed without stopping up too late o' nights. All the dialogue, which had no direct bearing on the action of the piece, has been excised, and the comic situations and scenes, in consequence, succeed each other with with great rapidity. Mr. BLAKE'S part—although still unworthy of his great talents as an actor—has been curtailed and compressed into reasonable limits. His great reputation insures for the performance an amount of consideration which otherwise it might not command. Mr. SOTHERN is admirable as the two *Dundrearys*, and his changes are as remarkable for their rapidity as they are for their separate realizations of character. The other parts are rendered with great quickness, and this, with the admirable scenery, has won a pronounced success for the piece. We notice several improvements in progress at the Winter Garden, conducted especially for the comfort of its frequenters. A wide area is in course of construction around the parquette and upper circle, by which a system of free ventilation will be established superior to anything of the kind now known in a City theatre. Mr. JACKSON has acted discreetly in thus anticipating the main objection of Summer visitors to places of amusement, and obviating it.

The patriotic drama of "Anderson" has been withdrawn from the Museum bills, after a long and successful run. It will be succeeded to-morrow night by another novelty called "The Patriot's Dream, or the Past, the Present and the Future."

Niblo's Garden is an establishment prolific of rumors at present. It is stated that Mr. NIBLO will shortly resume the responsibility of management, and that the RAVELS are on their way hither to open his Summer season. The 20th is mentioned as the night, but this must be a mistake, for the theatre is still in the hands of the carpenters, and can scarcely be completed by that time. It is certain that *when* opened, Niblo's will resume its position as one of the brightest and most comfortable establishments in the City. It has been repaired and redecorated in a superb manner, by its proprietor, Mr. A. T. STEWART. The concert room, heretofore occupied by Lloyd's Minstrels, is about to undergo a similar renovation, and will therefore remain closed until the middle of August.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY has secured a lease of Stuyvesant Hall, and will reopen that pleasant little establishment on Monday (to-morrow) evening, with a very powerful company, and with a programme unusually spiced with patriotic dities for the times.

A military chieftain of great renown, but small stature—Gen. Tom Thumb—is giving a pleasant series of entertainments at Hope Chapel, assisted by excellent vocal artists—Miss GEARY, Mr. GEARY, Mr. TOMLIN, &c. The curious and the musical will be rewarded by a visit to the General's head quarters.

Mrs. PAGE, a lady who has already been introduced to our readers, will give a dramatic reading at Irving Hall on Thursday evening next, assisted by Mr. J. B. BROWN, the elocutionist. The programme contains several of the choicest *morceaux* from the poets and dramatists. Mrs. PAGE'S talents are said to be as remarkable as her personal attractions.

A grand patriotic concert is to be given on Tuesday evening next, June 11, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, which should commend itself to the public at large. Madame ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS, a lady of distinguished musical ability, assisted by a number of talented artists, will give a concert in aid of the family of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH, by whose untimely death an aged father and mother have been deprived of an affectionate son, and chief means of support. Surely no more need be said in behalf of so commendable an object.

The American Cause in France.

From the Paris Journal des Débats.

The events in North America produce, as might naturally be expected, a great sensation in Europe. They take by surprise the whole European public, who were far from expecting anything of the kind, for public opinion in Europe had been accustomed to consider as imperishable the work of those illustrious legislators who, three-quarters of a century ago, traced the Federal Constitution, and therein displayed profound sagacity.

The feeling everywhere created by these events is one of intense regret. It is deeply lamented on all sides that those beautiful regions which enjoyed so much prosperity should be suddenly given up to all the horrors of civil war. *France is, of all countries in Europe, the one from which the United States has, upon all occasions, received the most unmixed sympathy. Therefore, in France, perhaps more than anywhere else, are regrets felt at seeing the commotion in that vast Union of States*—one of the grandest works ever emanating from human genius—for it covers sixteen times the surface of France, and upon that immense superficies the population doubles every twenty years, whereas, in France, for instance, it does not double itself but in two centuries.

But, notwithstanding the prevailing regrets and sympathy, it is easy to notice, among certain classes in various parts of Europe, and even in France, a very different sentiment. These individuals—in comparatively small numbers, it is true—congratulate themselves upon the sudden check given to what they choose to call that vain nation; a nation not contented with acknowledging no superiors, but which would actually refuse to recognize any equality with itself among the most powerful and enlightened nations of Europe. Again, they urge that American Democracy stood in need of some such lesson; because she was always striving to enforce her own to the overthrow of all other forms of government. But, all of a sudden, here she is at a dead stand-still; and the political organization upon which she so vaunted herself has become, all at once, the proof of her impotence. Europe, they say, can only rejoice at the adversity which has overtaken these presumptuous republicans.

It is to these vicious sentiments and malicious joy that we would now make a few words of reply; while we call public attention to the seriousness of that counter-blow which Europe is likely to experience. North America must unquestionably suffer immensely if this war should expand over so large a surface, as there is but too much reason to fear from present appearances. Let the war continue but one year only, with the animosity which, by the last news, appears to be already infused into the two opposing sections, and it is hardly possible to doubt that to civil war will be added all the perils, complications, calamities and horrors of servile insurrection likewise. But, the greater America is affected, the greater the evils she may have to undergo, the more must all Europe, especially the two great Powers of France and England, suffer also. In the present state of civilization it is not permitted to any nation to isolate itself, and to say—rubbing its hands while a neighbor's house is burning—"What is that to me? So much the worse for him! his ruin is my prosperity!" We must, in spite of ourselves, form a community of nations; and the necessity of friendly communion with a country is felt in direct proportion to its greatness, prosperity and civilization.

But the United States are a great nation; great in population, great in riches, great in energy and intelligence. If civilization were measured—as it is actually sustained—by the degree of individual culture, purity of manners and moral strength; by the amount of activity, industry, wealth and public liberty—both local and general—we should probably be forced to confess that the people of the United States are the most civilized in the world; in that portion of the States, at least, which does not present the humiliating sight of Slavery. That is why the most powerful and civilized nations of the Old World, those which—on those very accounts—have the largest commerce and most varied industry, are bound to suffer if America suffers. America has an importing trade of nearly two thousand million francs, ($400,000,000) Surely no one can think that if North America is to be desolated by civil war, that enormous amount of importations is going to continue. It is probable that it would be very greatly reduced, perhaps to one half or even less. A country like France, which sells to America three hundred millions of its products, or England, which exports to it not less than five millions, cannot look indifferently upon such a decrease in trade. If disasters overtake America, those disasters will equally affect cities like Lyons, Burmingham, Saint Etienne, and Manchester. France and England, Switzerland and the Zollverein, will see such centres of their manufacturing industry given up to misery.

But that is not all. If this war continues for only a short time, and should degenerate (for everything in which human passions are enlisted, and even war itself, may degenerate) into a servile war, this would involve the most serious consequences for Europe. The principal source of our raw material for the most flourishing and extended of European industrial manufactures—Cotton—would then be entirely dried up! Who can imagine the calamities that would befal Europe if the cotton supply of North America should fail us at this moment? What would become of so many and prosperous cities? To what extremities would not our populations be reduced? What dangers would threaten not only private fortunes, the prosperity of our populations, and the public revenues, but perhaps even the *security of Governments*, if this resource were suddenly and entirely cut off from Europe! Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, Rouen, Mulhouse, Lille, Tarare, Barcelona, Ghent, Leipzig, Augsbourg, Bâle, Zurich, and a hundred other cities scattered over the face of Europe, would be plunged into most terrible distress. It is true that some people might then have the satisfaction of seeing American vanity receive a severe lesson; but we should like to know how that unchristian delight could give bread to millions of starving European workmen, and how it would contribute towards the restoration of public peace when destroyed.

After an elaborate argument in favor of our Democratic institutions, and proving that our form of Government is in no way responsible for the troubles through which we are passing, the *Journal des Débats* thus continues:

This crisis is, therefore, not at all attributable to Northern Democracy; on the contrary, the latter has always exhibited unparalleled forbearance. This trouble has taken place, because it was a pre-determined matter with the South. It is easy to see that it was an inevitable result, ever since the formation of the Federal Government, that a collision must occur sooner or later, if the South pursued its fixed idea of enlarging and perpetuating the area of Slavery; because it was impossible to reconcile two principles so diametrically opposed to each other, as indefinite and unbounded liberty for the whites, and the most rigid Slavery—moral, physical and intellectual—for the black population. When the independence of the Colonies was established and recognized, all those Provinces then transformed into United States possessed Slavery, and all the men of influence, then in power, were unanimous in their opinions respecting that deplorable institution. WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, MADISON and ADAMS, considered it as a curse, which ought to disappear. But it was easier to abolish it in the North than in the South, because, in the North, the proportion of slaves was much less. The Northern States, therefore, abolished Slavery; but the Southern States—on the contrary—either would not or could not take a similar step. The "*particular institution,*" consequently, developed itself in the South, and thus the 700,000 slaves, then existing, have increased in number to four millions. In proportion as the slaves increased in numbers it happened that, owing to the general progress of wealth in the States, the skill with which the culture of cotton was carried out, and the ever-increasing demand for that raw material in nearly all the manufacturing cities of the world, the relative value of slaves rose rapidly; so much so that any attempt to abolish Slavery by indemnification—as England did in 1833, and France in 1848—became every year more and more difficult. The average value of a slave is now estimated at 5,000 francs, ($1,000,) so that to liberate all the slaves in the United States would demand the enormous sum of twenty thousand millions of francs, ($4,000,000,000.) Americans are, unquestionably, very bold in everything; but even they could not dare to risk a financial operation upon so vast a scale—even if to the resources of those States more directly interested they should also add the credit of the entire Union. Thus the emancipation of the slaves, by pecuniary indemnity, which was already found so difficult a half or three quarters of a century ago, has now become utterly impossible to the United States—even if the prejudices of the white race in the South could be overcome, and both sections could agree upon withdrawing that constitutional law which prohibits the Federal Government from interfering with the "*peculiar institution*" in the States that possess it.

In a word, this crisis had its origin in a radically false state of things which was, some day or other, to be settled by force. The most ordinary process of liquidation in similar cases, that is to say, when the difficulties are enormous and insurmountable by any ordinary political means,—is the application of force,—in fact war. The proceeding is not human, it is cruel; it throws back instead of advancing civilization; it ruins instead of enriching nations; and God forbid that we should approve it! Nevertheless, since war has broken out in America, let us at least refrain from unjustly attributing it to any imprudence in the Democratic spirit of the Northern States. The cause of the war is to be found in that determination which the South took, three quarters of a century ago, and in which she has ever since resolutely persisted, to extend and perpetuate Slavery, instead of applying her energies towards its decrease and ultimate extinction. Let us maintain our monarchical habits at home, because they are in harmony with our manners, traditions, necessities, and geographical position; but let us give full justice to Democracy elsewhere;—wherever we find it conducting itself with wisdom and moderation, and where it has never laid itself open to any just cause for blame.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SPLENDID FLAG FOR A CHURCH.—The Congregational Church on the corner of State-street and Hoyt, Brooklyn, will hold a patriotic meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock, to raise money to purchase a new and splendid flag for the church. Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of *The Independent*, will repeat, by special request, his recent lecture at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, on "The Present Crisis."

—At Mr. CARPENTER'S Church, in South Brooklyn, (Westminster Presbyterian,) this evening, Pastor FISCH, of Paris, is expected to take leave of the United States in a farewell sermon.

Mr. FISCH has the utmost confidence in the sympathy which prevails in Paris, and throughout France, with the nationality of his country, in our present struggle against rebellion. He may be expected to reassure his hearers on that point, to-night.

Respect for Senator Douglas at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, June 8.

A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held this evening at the City Hall, in honor of the memory of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Hon. DANIEL A. PRATT presided, assisted by twenty-five Vice-Presidents from our most prominent citizens. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by a number of our citizens of different political views, all awarding the highest honor and praise to the position of the departed statesman and patriot.

The Newfoundland Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday night, June 7.

Arrangements have been made by which it is confidently expected the mob will do no more violence to the telegraph wires.

Sailing of the North Briton.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 8.

The steamer *North Briton* sailed hence to-day at 10 o'clock for Quebec. She carries 130 passengers and 200 recruits for a Canadian regiment.

Non-sailing of the Colorado.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 8.

The *Colorado* did not proceed to sea yesterday, as reported, but is anchored in the stream, and will probably not leave before Monday.

Why not Gen. Dix for Quartermaster-General?

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are painful apprehensions lurking in the public mind that matters at Washington are not pure, and it is feared that the difficulty about the appointment of Quartermaster-General is to find a man whose appointment the country will stand, and who will, at the same time, answer the purposes of the Secretary of War or of his friends. Hence the feeler about Mr. CUMMINGS.

The remark was freely made, when Gov. BANKS' name was prominent for that place, that that would never be permitted, as "it would not suit the Secretary to have such a man as he about."

Now, why not suggest the name of Gen. DIX, whose purity of character and business capacity is undoubted?

Let the opinion once be established that the Administration is corrupt, and our cause is hopeless. At this juncture, the Government should not only be pure, but unsuspected.

X.

The Famine in India.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE FED DAILY AT DELHI.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal

MEERUT, INDIA, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

The City of Delhi, which three and a half years ago was the focus of the great mutiny, is now suffering fearfully from famine. It is said that in the North of India three millions of people are dependent upon charity to prevent actual starvation! In the city of Delhi at least ten thousand are daily fed at three relief asylums. Sir ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Lieutenant-Governor, and an excellent Christian man, has lately visited these asylums, and an account of the sad scenes witnessed has been published. At the first, where three or four thousand assemble daily, "middle-aged women with sickly children formed the assemblage, of whom half were widows. The last pinches of want were not discernable here, as timely relief had been afforded and had begun to tell. Brigadier BROWN had formed the groups into regimental dispositions with great precision; no hurry, or noise, or confusion; all received their tickets, presented them at the door, received their meal, flour and salt, and went on their way, poor creatures, into their lonely, unfriended homes to eke out their scanty day's meal; the next morning again to congregate at the same poor-house."

In the second asylum from six to eight thousand are daily fed with one meal. "One-half the enormous area was completely covered by wasted files of human beings. In every direction and in every posture of apathy, disease, despair and prostration, the hollow-eyed, wretched victims of the dreadful visitation were lying about, almost too far gone even to care to creep among the long rows of rags, squalor and half-nakedness. Sir ROBERT paced slowly down the lines in almost unbroken and painful silence, pausing now and then before some gaunt and wan figure to ask whence he came, to be answered only by mute gesture or exhausted effort at articulation. Out of more than six thousand, not one could be pointed out as fit for a quarter of an hour's ordinary work. It was painful enough to reflect, after viewing the remnants of human beings whom charity had reached, upon the thousands who must have been, and must be, perishing in the highways and byways daily. The distribution of chuppaltico and dali to this gathering takes four hours a day. Each of the homeless beings, as they receive into their tattered shreds of garments their food, pass out through the wicket to lie about and nestle among the rocks and stones until the next morning—not a few, perhaps, to die in the interim. Each has a wooden ticket bound to his right wrist, which he is not to remove. The men's tickets are oblong, the women's square, and the children's hexagon; thus no one can present a stolen ticket, and get double food; nor can he possess more than one, as it is tied to his wrist, and by no other way of presentation, and at no other than at the appointed time can the bearer be entitled to food that day. They enter until 12 o'clock M., doors are then shut; they are mustered and inspected at 1 P. M., and food is distributed until all have received. Those fit for work are daily eliminated and sent off to work with passes."

In the *third* asylum those are brought who are far gone and who require the aid of a physician. "With their skeleton shapes, just covered by skin, hanging in thick wrinkles, the famished are brought in, some to struggle into life, most to die from the mere effort at eating. The hideous and repulsive aspect of these cases is utterly lost in the unbounded sympathy felt, as well as the regret that more cannot be done to arrest the scythe of the destroyer. Many hundred imploring beings owe their lives to the humane and disinterested exertions of Mr. GRUYTHERS, who had to flee from the infuriated mob at the first mutiny, and for weeks suffered every privation and misery with his family in the jungles. Is there any sense of shame or gratitude among the Asiatics? Will the spectacle of returning good for evil in this, and many other instances, on the part of the British community and Government leave no lesson upon their minds?"

The Maid of the Mist.

HOW SHE RAN THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes from Niagara Falls, under date of June 7: "The monotony of life at Niagara Falls was broken to-day by an episode. It was rumored that the little steamer *Maid of the Mist* was about to attempt an exploit. Report said that Mr. BUCHANAN had sold her to parties on Lake Ontario, to be delivered on that tranquil sheet of water, and that at least one individual in your city had a lien on her which would be seriously invalidated in case the *Maid* should succeed in finding anchorage at a British dock. It was said, moreover, that said individual was making quick time hitherward to prevent the absquatulation of his property.

But the idea that anything made of wood could outlive a voyage down these terrific rapids, was regarded absurd. The prospect of its being tried, however, drew at least three or four hundred people to the banks of the river. All day there had been a bustle of mysterious preparation on board the steamer. Hatches were being nailed down and everything made taut, but no satisfaction could be had by inquiring minds. A little past three she cut loose from her moorings, about a quarter of a mile above the bridge, and steamed gallantly up towards the Falls. A murmur of disappointed expectation ran through the crowd, when suddenly, as she reached a point about half way up to the Falls, she turned with a graceful curve and headed downwards. There were on board, her engineer ROBINSON, famed for deeds of daring in these parts, and, I believe, three others.

The *Maid* came down with the current, and hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless, just opposite her dock. It seemed as if the daughter of the spray were undecided. The moments were long before she made up her mind. In an instant, before a spectator could wink, the die was cast, and she puffed a farewell to her home under the cliffs. Another second, and she swung in the sinewy grasp of the mighty river, speeding like an arrow down stream. There was a rush of excited beholders for the bridge, and looking up thence it was a brave and thrilling sight to see her coming down and dipping like a water-fowl under the spray.

Your readers know how Niagara looks just under, and just below the bridge. The giant offspring of four lakes writhes there like a chained monster. The water, where it is not a mass of angry foam, seems as hard as iron, and wears a hue of sickly green, ominous, voracious, deadly. There is the force of an angry ocean pent between these narrow prison walls, as the water tortured into foam dashes down the stair-case of rocks.

No one thought she could live through it, but after the first moment of hesitation, she leaped into the gorge as though Niagara had been her father. As she passed under the bridge, the crowd rushed to the other side and trembled for the safety of the daring crew, for the critical point was yet to be reached. Again and again she shot overhead in foam, and again and again, as she all but disappeared, it was thought that the river had claimed its own. But the *Maid* was native to the cataract and bore a charmed life. With one blow of a seething breaker her smoke-stack was levelled with the deck, and then everybody gave her up.

At last she had run the terrible gauntlet, and emerged dripping and quivering upon the calm water of the whirlpool. That Charybdis was easy after the Scylla she had weathered. A wide sweep with the current, and she was lost to sight. She belongs to Ontario now, and her creditors may follow, if they dare.

The *Maid of the Mist* was built, almost in the spray of the cataract, about six years ago. The thousands who have stood with her under the sheet of Niagara will be pleased to hear of her elopement.

DIRECTORIES.—TROW'S *New-York City Directory* for the current year, compiled by H. WILSON, is before the public with commendable promptitude. We are also in receipt of the *Brooklyn City Directory* for the present year, compiled by J. LAIN, and published by J. LAIN & Co. The work of the name-gatherers seems to have been admirably done—if there are any omissions we have failed to discover them. The Smith, Brown and Jones list is as full as usual; as usual, the Smiths lead the van numerically. It is sad to think that many names of those now gone to the war must next year be omitted from our list of citizens.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday night the clerk in HENRY STUBER'S liquor store, No. 349 Spring-street, was awakened by a noise in the cellar, and, going down, found a man named WILLIAM BURNSIDE, with a lighted candle, overhauling the stock with the idea of stealing some of it. Officer WATSON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the burglar, who had effected an entrance by forcing the cellar door. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.... Two young men, named THOMAS MCDONALD and JAMES O'BRIEN, were caught, early yesterday morning, in the provision store of E. DENING, No. 178 Duane-street, the front door of which they had broken in. About $20, taken from the money drawer, was found in their possession. They were held for trial by Justice KELLY.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 1 o'clock, a fire broke out on the second floor of 701 Broadway, occupied by two milliners named PICOT & WILKINSON. The firemen were enabled to confine the flames to the floor where they originated, but Mr. C. BREUSING, dealer in music, on the first floor, suffered a few hundred dollars' damage to his stock by water, which, however, is fully covered by insurance in City companies. The loss of Messrs. PICOT & WILKINSON is estimated at $600, and they were insured upon their stock, furniture and fixtures for $2,000 in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. The building, owned by DE FOREST MANICE, is damaged about $200; insured in the Howard Insurance Company. There is no doubt in the mind of the Fire Marshal, who has made an investigation, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.—A disreputable house at No. 132 Greenwich-street, kept by MARGARET SCHIFF, a German woman, was visited by the Police late on Friday night, and the proprietress, as well as three of the abandoned females found there, were arrested. Yesterday the prisoners were arraigned before Justice STEERS, who held Mrs. SCHIFF in $500 bail for trial, and detained the others as witnesses. A "descent" was also made upon a similar establishment to the above mentioned, kept by FRANCIS JONES, at No. 12 Greene-street. JONES and six women were taken into custody. He was held to answer, and Justice CONNOLLY detained the females for examination on charges of vagrancy.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—A very elegant sword was presented to Lieut. FREDERICK PROSS, of the Twentieth Regiment, Col. WEBBER, by the members of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, on Friday afternoon. Lieut. PROSS was formerly attached to that Precinct, and the gift was made in attestation of the high esteem in which his late comrades held him. Capt. PETER SQUIRES made the presentation address, which was happily responded to by the Lieutenant. Capt. CHARLES TURNBULL presided on the happy occasion.

Police Commissioners.

PATROLMEN TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR MEANS.

The following general order was yesterday promulgated in the Metropolitan Police District. If strictly carried out, as no doubt it will be, a much desired reform will have been established:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1861.

Captain ——, of —— Precinct:

Very little good, but much evil, has resulted from the facility with which the members of the force now receive credit on purchases, and obtain the loan of money. It is therefore desirable that every effort should be made to induce the men to live within their means and be free from debt, so that they may not be in any respect restrained from the faithful discharge of the duties required of them; and it being especially desirable to put an end to the systematized plan whereby members of the force are induced to borrow money at enormous rates of usance, you are prohibited from accepting from any member of your command any order for the payment of any sum of money whatever out of their monthly pay, unless such order has been sanctioned by the Commissioners; and you are required in all cases to make payment with the hands of each man for himself, in current funds, the amount allowed him by that Department, as set forth in the pay roll, unless where, from disability or other sufficient cause, the Commissioners have specially authorized some member of his family to receive it for him.

You will not recognize any power of attorney, or other instrument of writing, authorizing any other than the man himself, or such person as the Commissioners may here approve as above, to receive the pay.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

[Advertisement.]

A great opportunity now offered for buying elegant Spring carpetings; English medallion velvet, 6¼ wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, window shades, table and piano covers, matting, oil-cloths, at greatly reduced prices; the largest stock in this City, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms. Buyers are particularly invited to examine the stock at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Gentlemen's Summer Fashion for 1861, introduced for Monday, June 10, by DOUGAN, at his salesroom, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Give him an early call. N. B.—Don't forget the No., 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines— At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

AMBLER—RAYMOND.—In Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, S. G. Raymond, by Rev. E. C. Ambler, S. H. AMBLER, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA RAYMOND.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, CHARLES THOMAS, youngest son of J. B. and Emma E. Miller, aged 3 years 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 155 West 23d-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Nathan D. Geer, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at her late residence, No. 192 West 29th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Bank-st., on Monday, June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 8, of dropsy, CATHARINE SMITH, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John D. Smith, No. 102 Greene-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CLUSSMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, Dr. WILLIAM H., son of the late Charles L. Clussman, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John A. and Lewis H. Clussman, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Close, Esq., No. 79 Madison-st.

VICTORY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, at No. 32 Flatbush-av., MARY A. E., beloved wife of John P. Victory, aged 22 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the above-mentioned residence, on Monday, the 10th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTLER.—JOHN BUTLER, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be held from the First Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on Monday, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his sons, John, Henry L. and George Butler, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KISSENER.—At Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., DAVID KISSENER, of this City, aged 42 years, 3 months and 2 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 190 Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TIMPSON.—In Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, June 8, FREDERICK ARTHUR, son of Thomas W. and Sarah M. Timpson, aged 2 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., between 6th and 7th sts., Morrisania, Westchester County.

AYRES.—In Stamford, on Thursday, June 6, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of E. Frank Ayres, in the 26th year of her age.

COLEMAN.—In Florence, S. C., WILLIAM COLEMAN, of Cornwall, Penn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 323.—June 8, 1861.
61, 33, 69, 17, 78, 22, 62, 75, 20, 4, 25, 70, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—June 8, 1861.
11, 13, 53, 62, 3, 27, 19, 56, 39, 73, 54, 51, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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BOOK-BUYERS, ATTENTION!
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.
CLOSE OF THE
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS
AT NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Book-buyers wishing to avail themselves of the present unprecedented opportunity to procure good books at an average of
LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
Are invited to avail themselves of the present occasion to add to their libraries, as the sale at the present low prices will
POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THE 15TH INST.
The Books are all in good order and warranted perfect.
Please call and examine the stock.
H. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.

VOLUNTEER'S CAMP AND FIELD BOOK,
Containing
USEFUL AND GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE ART AND SCIENCE OF WAR FOR THE LEISURE MOMENTS OF THE SOLDIER.
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1 vol. 18mo, 144 pages. 25 cents.
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A liberal discount to dealers.
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MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

CAMP SCOTT.
SICKLES BRIGADE
ON
STATEN ISLAND.

Gen. Sickles has now about four thousand men on the beautiful grounds of the camp at Staten Island.

The full and splendid band of the Fifty-fifth Regiment are permanently engaged, and perform during the Saturday afternoon parade.

The steamer JOSEPHINE, one of the Staten Island ferry-boats, runs to Camp Scott, landing at Clifton, leaving the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery, at 10½, 12¼, 2⅜, 4½ and 6½ o'clock. Fare 6 cents.

The regular boats to Staten Island (connecting with the railroad) leave every half hour.

HOME GUARD WASHINGTON GREYS,
EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.

The Ex-Officers and Members of this Regiment, not attached to any of the Companies now organized, and the members of the original Company of the Home Guard, are requested to assemble at the armory, Centre Market, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.
EX COL. JOHN W. AVERY, President.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.—A new Company is now organizing, to be attached to this splendid Regiment now encamped at Washington. Recruits who will uniform themselves may apply THIS DAY, at 4 and 7½ P. M., at the Regimental Head-quarters, corner of University-place and 13th-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

A NEW EXCITEMENT!!!
$25,000 WORTH OF RICH PERFUMERY,
To be sold at prices far below the cost of manufacture.
SALE TO CONTINUE TWELVE DAYS.
PHALON & SON
Will offer their entire stock of Fine Perfumery, consisting of
SOAPS, EXTRACTS,
COLOGNES, POMADES,
and other articles for the Toilet,
at No. 561 BROADWAY,
(opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)
Country merchants, hotel-keepers and private families will do well to give this sale their attention, as no such opportunity is likely ever again to offer.
THE SALE
BEING A
POSITIVE SACRIFICE OF GOODS.
This stock was manufactured with great care for our Spring trade, and in consequence of the times, is now offered
AT RETAIL, AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
Sale to commence on SATURDAY, June 8.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS', NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

Black Alpaca Suits	[illegible]
Plain Cassimere Suits, to match	[illegible]
Striped " " "	[illegible]
Solferino " " "	[illegible]
Taconic " " "	[illegible]
Hairline " " "	[illegible]
Silk mixture " " "	[illegible]

DOMESTIC COTTONS.
ATLANTICS, PACIFICS, PEPPERALLS, BATES, JAMES STEAM MILLS, UTICAS, &c.
A full line of the above goods, with a general assortment of
JEANS, COLORED CAMBRICS, TICKS, &c.,
always on hand, at the lowest market prices, for cash or credit.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 8.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	86¼	270	N. Y. Central R...	71⅝
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81,cou.	88⅜	200	do...	71⅜
5,000	do............	88¾	300	do..........s30	71
5,500	Treas. 12 ℘ c. N.102		50	do... ...bn wk	71⅝
4 950	Ohio S. 6s, '80..	90	50	do.........b10	71⅝
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90...	38	50	do.........s3	71⅜
5,000	do........b30	37⅞	50	do.........s4	71⅜
5,000	do........s5	37⅝	50	Erie Railroad......	21¾
9,000	do............	37⅜	50	do.........s10	21¾
6,000	do..........s5	37	10	Erie R. Ass. Stock.	20
5 00	Virg. State 6s...c	42⅜	550	Harlem R. Pref....	23
3000	do.............c	42	50	Reading Railroad.	30½
2000	do............	41½	200	do.........s10	30¾
5000	do.........s60	39	100	do.........s15	3 ¼
2000	do.........s30	40	100	do.........b30	30¼
5000	do..........s5	41½	100	do............	30¼
20000	do............	41¾	20	N. J. Central R....	108
62000	Mo. State 6s...	37⅛	300	Harlem R. R.......	10⅝
5000	do............	37½	230	do............	10
1,000	La. State 6s.....s5	55	250	Mich. Cen. R. R...	39¾
15,000	N. Car. State 6s.	51¾	50	do.........b30	40
20 000	do.........s30	50	25	do	40
5,000	do.........s10	51	50	Mich. S.& N.I.R.R.	10¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s ...	90¼	100	Mich. S.& N.I G.S.	23¼
2,000	Mich.Cen. 8 ℘ct. 1st m. S. F. C. B.	93	150	do............	23
30	Bank of Commerce	79	50	do	22⅞
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	76	15	Panama Railroad..	104¼
40	Metropolitan Bank	82	155	do............	104
5	Park Bank...	85	100	do.........s30	102
10	Del & Hud. C'l Co.	80	250	Ill. Cen. R. scrip..	62
225	Pacific M. S. Co....	59	50	do.........s15	61½
50	do............	59½	50	do	62⅜
20	do............	59¼	200	Chic. Rock Is. R s10	32½
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	53	350	do............	32½
3	Clev., Col. & C. R.	93½	50	do.........b10	32⅜
33	do............	94	15	do............	32¼
300	Gal. & Chi. R......	56	100	do.........b30	32⅜
250	Clev. & Tol. R......	20¾	100	do.........b30	32¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg..	88⅜	5 000	Missouri St. 6s...	37⅛
7 000	Treas. 12 ℘ c. N.102		21,000	do............	38
1,000	Virginia State 6s	42	300	Harlem R, Pref....	23
2,000	do.........s30	41	25	Mich. Cen. R.......	40
2 000	do............	42½	50	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	71½
5,000	do............	42⅝	250	do...........s3	71⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	37¼	50	do............	71¾
5,000	do..........s5	37	100	M.S. & N.Ia. R....	10¼
3,000	do............	37	40	do............	10½
1,000	do..........s3	37¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. S......	63
5,000	do..........s7	37	50	do............	63¼

SATURDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Stock Market was under considerable depression to day, and great eagerness was shown to press sales of the Border State and some of the Railway Stocks at a further concession from Friday's reduced prices. There was a precipitate fall of 2½@3 ℘ cent. on Tennessees, the lowest at the early Board being 37, seller 5 days. The additional fall on Missouris was 1@1½ ℘ cent., and Virginias were done for cash as low as 41½ and at 39 ℘ cent., seller 60 days. North Carolinas, though offered with some freedom, were fairly supported at 51½, cash, and 51@50 on sellers' option. Nearly the whole Railway share list was heavy, but in the instances of Illinois Central, Erie and Rock Island, the cash stock yielded but little. New York Central was done as low as 71⅜ at the early Board, and then rallied to 71⅝ on the street for the cash Stock. The depression continued in Government Stocks, though sales are not pressed to any remarkable extent. The Second Board sales were light, but indicative of a slight improvement in prices. The rise in State Stocks was ⅞ on Virginia Sixes, and ⅜ on Missouri. No important changes occurred in Government Securities. Illinois Central Shares advanced ⅞; New-York Central ¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, ¼. Some heavy transactions were reported in State Stocks after the printed list had been issued, and the market closed with increased firmness.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources..............	$332,222 23
Payments on all accounts..............	145,517 81
Balance in all funds..............	10,753,608 57
For Customs..............	36,000 00

The War Premium on Marine Risks.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE UNDERWRITERS.

An informal meeting of the Underwriters of this City was held early in the forenoon of yesterday. The remonstrances of a number of leading merchants, against the 5 ℘ cent. war premium on marine risks, were carefully considered. It was agreed to reduce the extra rate, temporarily, to 2½ ℘ cent., and to submit the question for final settlement to a formal meeting of the Board, as early as practicable. Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, President of the Great Western Company, visited the Produce Exchange during business hours, for the purpose of making known what had been agreed upon. He communicated the information to some of his personal acquaintances and a number of the members of the Commercial Association, privately. It was suggested to him that the merchants at large would be pleased to hear directly of the action of the Underwriters, and that as they were then assembled on the floor of the Exchange, an excellent opportunity of publicly reporting the news was presented. Acting on this suggestion, Mr. LATHERS, without consulting any of the officers of the Association, took his stand on the President's desk, and proceeded to explain what the Underwriters had done, and why they did so. He announced the reduction of the war rate to 2½ ℘ cent., which was received with cheers; but the expression of his opinion, as to what policy Great Britain was likely to adopt in reference to privateering, did not meet with much favor. Yet, Mr. LATHERS asserted] it was the belief of the Underwriters that the English nation would discountenance the privateers of the C. S. A., at least as far as to exclude them, and their prizes, from all British ports. Although entertaining this opinion, the Underwriters deemed it sound policy to prepare for the worst; hence, the claim of a war rate.

Capt. MARSHALL replied to some of his remarks. The Captain thought that if the Marine Offices really apprehended any danger to our commercial interests from privateers, fitted out in England, or elsewhere, neither 2½ nor 5 per cent. premium was a sufficient protection of the Underwriters; and that a 25 per cent. rate was the least they should claim; indeed, they ought not to issue another policy at any rate of premium. He, however, did not believe that Great Britain, or any other European Power, would sanction the equipment of privateers within its jurisdiction, under the spurious authority or flag of the C. S. A.; and he was satisfied that the alarm and proceedings of the Underwriters were altogether unnecessary.

Mr. LATHERS attempted to make a further explanation, but as he had spoken in the first instance without a regular introduction to the meeting, some of the merchants were reluctant to listen to him. Others thought he was interfering with business movements, and would not permit him to speak. Others again professed to regard him as a Secessionist, and deemed him most objectionable on this account. He was cheered, groaned, hissed, denounced. Yet he stood his ground, endeavoring to make himself heard, but vainly. Cries of, "He has no right to stand up there;" "We don't know you;" "He's a traitor in disguise;" "He's a Secessionist;" "Put him out;" "Hang him to a lamp-post;" "Where's the floor Committee;" "Introduce him to the janitor," &c., &c., resounded on all sides. Some members of the floor Committee requested Mr. LATHERS to abandon the attempt to gain a hearing. He then held a short conversation with Col. ISAAC H. REED, and induced the latter to address the members of the Association in his behalf. The Colonel was also denied a hearing. Mr. SAGE, of the Floor Committee, next appeared on the desk. He stated that he desired the attention of the merchants for only a minute or two, and hoped they would listen to him. This call was responded to by cries of "go on," "go on," "hear him," "hear him." Mr. SAGE remarked that, although he disapproved of the manner in which the usual course of business had been disturbed, without any consultation with, or any sanction from, the Floor Committee, he was nevertheless aware of the great interest felt in the subject which had been thus irregularly brought before the meeting; and he knew that he was only serving the mercantile community by making known what Mr. LATHERS wished to explain—namely, the reasons why the Underwriters had concluded to demand an extra war rate on marine risks, and why they had agreed to a reduction of that rate to 2½ per cent. He had been requested by Mr. LATHERS to say that the Underwriters did not really dread the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and this country.

Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, of the firm of JESSE HOYT & Co., followed Mr. SAGE. He claimed the right as a subscriber to address the meeting, and he would exercise that right, in the present instance, simply to protest, in the plainest and boldest terms, against the very summary and discreditable way in which Mr. LATHERS had been silenced. Mr. SMITH was assured that the object of the gentleman referred to, in attempting to speak a second time, was to explain a matter as important at least to the merchants as it was to himself, and the interest which he represented. Mr. SMITH concluded thus:

"GENTLEMEN: Mr. LATHERS may have erred in speaking at all, without having been formally introduced. But he came here, as I understand it, not as a politician, to talk about politics, but as a business man, and the chief officer of a leading marine insurance company, to make known the action of the Underwriters, and the importance of the information which he has communicated ought to be received as an ample excuse for any unintentional violation of our rules. I feel assured that a majority of the members of this Association will agree with me, that, under such circumstances, he is entitled to a respectful hearing. Yesterday, when the Underwriters claimed an extra 5 per cent. premium, we complained that their action completely prostrated business on this floor; to-day, a leading Underwriter comes here to make known to us what measures of relief had been adopted, in response to our remonstrances. Consistency, if not self-respect, should, therefore, prompt us to calmly listen to Mr. LATHERS. Moreover, gentlemen, I am an advocate of the freedom of speech, a privilege I shall cheerfully defend on all proper occasions, and I think this is one of these. I therefore contend that Mr. LATHERS should be permitted to make a personal explanation, without interruption, and with becoming attention."

These sentiments were very well received, and Mr. LATHERS was called to the stand. He gratefully acknowledged the compliment, repeated what Mr. SAGE had already said for him, and concluded by again returning his thanks to the merchants for their courteous forbearance—adding that he should be ashamed of himself if he were denied the privilege of addressing a meeting of the commercial classes of New-York, on a subject of primary interest to them. Mr. LATHERS immediately retired, and business operations proceeded as usual.

Trade of Chicago.

The aggregate receipts of Flour and Grain last week were ten per cent. larger than in the week previous, notwithstanding the unfavorable influences of depressed prices and scarcity of money for purchases. With a better supplied and more settled money market, bringing as it will a recovery of prices, the weekly aggregate may soon be expected to run to larger figures than at any time last Fall, as the wheat surplus still in the country is by no means inconsiderable, and the corn crop can hardly be said to have commenced its movement.

The shipments by lake last week were a mere trifle less than the receipts, while considerable flour was taken away by rail. Low water freights are now ruling, and the movement eastward may be expected to keep pretty even pace with the receipts, if buyers bring themselves to the point of furnishing specie, or its equivalent, for the purpose of "moving the crops," for the leverage of "currency" has become altogether too small for such a large work.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 14 153 bbls. flour, 226,472 bushels wheat, 342,456 bushels corn, 27,378 bushels oats, 2 058 bushels barley, and 8,811 bushels rye, or a total of 677,890 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 5,809 bbls. flour, 148,460 bushels wheat, 130,854 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, or a total of 309,359 bushels.

The past week has been a trying time in the Produce market, and in financial affairs. Prices have been crowded down by the scarcity of Money, and want of confidence, and several failures of banking institutions added to the depression of feeling; but toward the close a more settled feeling prevails, in that we have probably known the worst, and have only to provide wisely and well for the existing state of things. Flour has declined 20c.@25c. on the week, and closes very flat. Wheat has declined 10c.@12c., but closes firm at that reduction, and a reaction is not unlikely. Corn has exhibited less fluctuation, but yet has submitted to a decline of 3c.@3½c. Oats have remained quite steady, and close firm. Barley and Rye have been but little dealt in, and are at irregular prices. Seeds are mostly out of market, except Hungarian, which has more than doubled in value, and is scarce at that. Fruits are in good supply and very quiet. Fish steady. Highwines steady, but not very active. Hides dull, but unchanged. Tallow more active, at previous prices. Live Stock irregular. Cattle active, but hogs dull.—*Wells' Commercial Express, June 6.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 8,156 bbls. Flour, 295 bbls. Corn Meal, 84,378 bushels Wheat, 25,906 bush. Corn, 13,253 bushels Oats, 404 pkgs. Provisions, and 930 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 32 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 762 bbls., including 626 bbls. Pots, and 136 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Rio at 12c @13c.; 400 bags Laguayra at 13¾c.@14c.; and 85 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@13¾c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been less active to-day, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℘ ℔. Sales 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour to-day was very moderate, and the market was heavy for most kinds; sales were reported only 9,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State............	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State............	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western............	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio............	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands............	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee............	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee............	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern is inactive at former prices. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, to-day, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, especially for shipment, at irregular prices. Sales: 112 500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 15@$1 18; White Western, at $1 38@$1 53; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 00@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 06@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 93c.@$1 07 ℘ bushel. Corn is less active to-day, parties disagreeing about prices. The receipts, since our last, have been light. The reported sales comprise 70,000 bushels, at 40c.@46c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 47c @51½c., the latter rate for very choice, for Western Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 67c. ℘ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are in slack request, including Canadian at 31½c. @32½c.; Western at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c. @33½c. ℘ bushel.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of Wednesday last, says: "The receipts, exclusive of deliveries by wagons, for last week, were 16,039 bbls. of Flour, and 568,913 bushels of Wheat, equivalent to an aggregate of 649,108 bushels. But if the receipts were large, the shipments were immense, really beyond precedent in the history of our commerce. The totals for the week were 22,660 bbls. of Flour, and 889,667 bushels of Wheat, equal to over a million bushels, including the flour. How this compares with last Spring's business, may be seen by the following statement, showing the aggregate receipts and shipments of Wheat last week and the corresponding week in 1860, together with the movement for the two seasons to date:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Week ending June 1, 1861..	649,108	1,002,967
Same week in 1860	176,070	
Since Jan. 1............	3,762 864	4,322,002
Same time in 1860............	2,046,511	2,120,127

The deliveries of Wheat at this city by railroad, from the crop of last year to date, amount to nearly eleven millions bushels, or about four millions more than the total receipts from the previous crop."

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday, remarks: "The following is a statement of the amount of grain held in store by the Western Elevating Company, at Buffalo, also including that in the Richmond Elevator, on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., and Wednesdays the 22d and 29th ult.

	June 5.	May 29.	May 22.
Wheat, bush.........	1,261,326	1,304,891	1,245,284
Corn, bush.........	431,464	666 207	668,544
Oats, bush.........	102,794	100,815	118 989
Barley, bush.........	27,829	32,678	22,397
Rye, bush.........	60,914	66,530	44,746
Total.........	1,885,227	2,261,121	2 099,960

HAY—North River is dull and heavy, at 50c.@55c. for shipping and 60c.@75c. for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The receipts have exceeded the sales during the week, and the stock has increased. The business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—No improvement has been manifested in the market during the week, sales continuing light and confined to small parcels of domestic and common grades of South American. Most of the trade have withdrawn entirely from the market as purchasers, being of opinion that a cessation of all tanning operations for some time to come is the only way to bring back a healthful tone to the market. Some importers, however, take a different view of the matter, and are making contracts and sending out considerable quantities to be tanned for their account. Prices continue unsettled, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. We notice the arrival of the *Annegina*, from Orinoco, with 10,200 Hides. *Wet Salted Hides*—The market during the week has been quiet, but few Hides having changed hands, and those at prices somewhat less than the rates current last week. From Europe orders not yet filled are being withdrawn, and while the depression in the markets there continues we cannot look for a revival of the export demand. A few small parcels have been taken during the week for home consumption, principally light Hides for Upper Leather, but at extreme low rates. The *Anna D. Jordon*, from Montevideo, brings 2,108 Green Hides. Other descriptions of Hides remain unchanged." The week's receipts reach 27,573 Hides, and the sales only 12,300 Hides, including 400 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., 15½c. less 4 ℘ cent., usual selection; 2.500 Dry Texas, 22 ℔s., 10 @10½c. less 4 ℘ cent., rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Southern, 15@17 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Western, 21 ℔s., private terms; 950 Wet Salted Mobile, 40 @50 ℔s., 5c., cash; 1,800 Wet Salted Western, 50@70 ℔s., 5c.@5½c., cash, for export; 1,600 Wet Salted City, 70 ℔s., 5½c., cash, for export; 1,100 Wet Salted City, 70 ℔s., 5c.@5½c. In addition to the above, the following are being sent out to tan on owners' account: 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 2,000 California, 1,000 Orinoco. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 458,800 (same time last year 253,300—year before, 180,300,) and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 2,900 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, have been limited. Some small orders for [illegible] the interior of the State, [illegible] demand has long since ceased, while the high rates of discount ruling deter Western dealers from ordering. Owing to the comparative scarcity of choice heavy Buenos Ayres, this description is held with more firmness by the trade, but prices generally remain nominal. From the tanneries the receipts continue fair and the stock is gradually increasing. Oak Tanned remains unaltered—inquiry limited and prices weak. Rough and Harness Leather continue in fair request at firm rates.

METALS—Have been in very slack request at irregular quotations.

OILS—The transactions in all kinds, to-day, have been unimportant. Prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork was dull and heavy to day, sales having been confined to a few hundred bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 for Mess and $12 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard rules quiet at drooping rates. Sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quite dull at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 @$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$17 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 4c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Have been very dull, and prices unsettled during the week.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 1,050 hhds., including Cuba, at 5½c., and Porto Rico at 4½c.@4⅞c ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—We have heard of sales of 170 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@7½c., and 213 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c @8½c ℘ ℔. Market very firm.

TALLOW—Sales: 30,000 ℔s. at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., at 16½c @16¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day, and rates were unsettled. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6½d.@7½d; Peas, 7d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ⅛d.@5-16d. ℘ ℔.; Resin 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and in steamer at 55s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 2s.4½d @2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @10½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Pork. 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℘ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 8½d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships, 600 tons each, now at Philadelphia, from Akyab to London, Rice at £3 5s.; a ship, 1,100 tons, at an outport, from Calais, Me., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 10s.; one, 748 tons, hence from St. John, N. B., to London, £4; one, 1,070 tons, now bound to Europe, from Quebec to London, £4 10s.; a ship, 838 tons, hence to London, and one, 830 tons, (to arrive coastwise) same voyage, at round sums; a bark, 400 tons, from Sombrero to a port in England, Guano, $8; a schooner, 270 tons, hence to Lisbon, Staves $32 50, thence to Rio Grande, Salt 40s.; a bark, 267 tons, to Bathurst, Africa, and back to Marseilles or London, $3,000; one, 265 tons, to Gibraltar, Malta, and back to New-York, $3,000; an Italian brig, 325 tons, to Gibraltar, $1,650; a ship, 600 tons, from Philadelphia to River Plate, Coal $8, and Lumber about $15; a bark, 536 tons, from Baltimore to River Plate, $20; a new brig, 290 tons, hence to Rio Janeiro, $18; a schooner, 200 tons, and a bark, 320 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a schooner, 140 tons, hence to windward island, $1,100; one, 194 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 12c.; a bark, 282 tons, to Tortugas on Government account, equal to $9 for Lumber and $5 for Stone.

LAW REPORTS.

Action to Compel Specific Performance of a Contract—Fifth-avenue Lots.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Henry H. Morange vs *Peter Morris.*—This action was brought to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale of land. In September, 1857, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendant for the purchase of the front lots on Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty ninth streets, in this City, for the sum of $30,000, and as appears paid ten per cent. of the purchase money. It appears that the defendant agreed that on the 21st of September, 1857, at a certain place at 12 M., he would deliver to the plaintiff a warranty deed with full covenants, and that the property should be free of all incumbrance. It appears, however, that the lots were heavily incumbered with various liens, upon which the plaintiff refused to take the deed. Justice ALLEN at Circuit, before whom this cause came on for trial, held that plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, on the ground of defendant's inability to give a title in accordance with the terms of his contract to convey. A verdict accordingly was entered for the plaintiff. The defendant having appealed to the General Term, the judgment was affirmed with costs. H. Morange, in person, Wm. Fullerton for plaintiff; Thomas J. Glover for defendant.

The Blankman Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The proponent, Edmon Blankman, Esq., by his counsel, further examined as witness to substantiate and prove the will in question, in addition to the numerous witnesses already produced and examined in his behalf, *Jacob Fisher*, a merchant in Park-row, who testified that he was well acquainted with Mr. Maillard, now deceased, and the attesting witness to Mrs. Blankman's will; that he had seen him write very often, and was well acquainted with his handwriting, and that the signature of Maillard, and the address following at the bottom of the will, is in the proper handwriting of Mr. Maillard; that a few days after the execution of Mrs. Blankman's will, Mr. Maillard had told the witness that he had witnessed Mrs. Blankman's will.

William K. O'Brien was next sworn, and testified that he keeps a looking-glass and picture-frame store at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth street; that he knew Mrs. Blankman for about four or five years previous to her death; that he had had frequent business transactions with her, and in the course of which he had seen her write, and received her checks both in the name of Bennett and as Jane A. Blankman; that he was well acquainted with her signature and writing, and that in his opinion and belief the signature to the will now produced was in her own proper handwriting. The witness further testified that Mrs. Blankman had shown to him her marriage certificate.

Edmund Buchanan sworn: Testified that he had many business transactions with Mrs. Blankman during her life time, and that he knew her for several years prior to her death; that he had frequently seen her write, and received from her checks, both in the name of Bennett and afterwards as Jane A. Blankman; that he knew her signature and writing, and that the signature to the will now produced was in Mrs. Jane A. Blankman's own proper handwriting. The witness further testified that he had been frequently at the house where Mr. and Mrs. Blankman resided, and that they lived very happily together and upon the most amicable and affectionate terms.

William D. Waddington, Esq., was next examined. He testified that he is the President of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company; that he had seen Mrs. Blankman write and sign her name; that he now had in his possession eight of her signatures, written by herself, and that she had written her name in the books of his company; that he knew her handwriting, and that the signature to the will now produced was in her own proper handwriting.

William F. Ollen, Esq., was next called and sworn—He testified that he is a Doctor of Laws and Languages; that he knew Mrs. Blankman in her lifetime; that he was present at the time when the will was found, and in every respect corroborated Mr. Benjamin J. Blankman in his testimony on that subject; that he was well acquainted with the handwriting of the deceased, Mrs. Jane A. Blankman; that he had seen her write very often, and that the signature to the will now produced was in the proper and own handwriting of Mrs. Blankman.

Maria Heuneage was also sworn as a witness, and testified to the fact that she was in the house of Mrs. Blankman on the day when Mr. Bolton called in the month of August, 1859, and heard Mrs Blankman call him "Harry" and that she stated to witness that she had some business, which he was going to transact for her, and they both, Mr. Bolton and Mrs. Blankman, went into the front room, second story, where they remained for over an hour, whilst witness waited in the back room, corroborating what the witness, Mr. Bolton, testified to, as to his drawing or writing the will now in dispute; and that she had frequently heard Mrs. Blankman when speaking of Mr. Bolton, call him "Harry;" that on the same day Mrs. Blankman showed her the two marriage certificates—of her marriage to Mr. Blankman.

James S. Parmelee was sworn, and testified that he knew Mr. Maillard in his life-time; that in the month of June, 1859, he sent from his store a basket of choice fruit to Mrs. Bennett, by the order of Mr. Maillard.

Isaac Hurlbut testified that he knew Mr. Maillard in his life-time, and was well acquainted with his handwriting, and that the signature of Maillard to the will, and the address following the signature, was in Mr. Maillard's own proper handwriting.

James H. Ransom, of Tracy, Irwin, & Co., Broadway, testified that he knew Maillard in his life-time, and had seen him write his signature very often, and that the signature of Maillard to the will, now produced, was in Maillard's own and proper handwriting.

Seth M. Harris, formerly a clerk in Mr. Maillard's employ, testified that, the last year of Mr. Maillard's life he had seen him write almost daily, and that he was well acquainted with his writing, and that the signature and the address of Mr. Maillard to the will, now produced, was in the proper handwriting of Mr. Maillard.

George T. Williams, cashier of the Chemical Bank, testified that, on the Monday after the death of Mrs. Blankman, Hiram Funk, a brother of deceased, called at the bank and stated that his sister had made a will, and that he was favorably mentioned therein, and wanted witness to search and ascertain whether her tin box, wherein the will was, had been deposited with the Bank; that afterwards the witness informed him that no such box had been left at the Bank, and that subsequently the said Hiram Funk called and told the witness that his sister's will had been found, and that he had not been remembered so favorably by her as he had expected.

Jotham Clark testified that he hired a store from Mrs. Blankman before her marriage, and that her agent was Mr. Henry Bolton, and that all his negotiations respecting the said store were with Mr. Henry Bolton, as agent for Mrs. Bennett, and that the negotiations all took place before her marriage.

The proponent, Mr. Blankman, by his counsel, also called Messrs. George Davis, merchant, E. J. Baldwin, Hill, Senator Wadsworth, Fisler, Horatio [illegible] character and standing of Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick, a witness produced by Mr. Blankman.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD J.—*The Slater Bank vs. Sturdy.*—Motion denied, with costs, to abide event, and with leave to renew on further papers. Plaintiff may have a commission without a stay.

In the matter of the award, &c., between Thomas and Larcombe.—Motion to vacate denied, with costs.

McPhelan vs. M'Phelan.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Ritry vs. Ritry.—Complaint must be furnished.

Thurston vs. Mease.—Order granted, with $10 costs.

Harmed vs. Du Puget.—Motion denied, without costs, without prejudice to the application for an attachment in the first instance.

Ross vs. Hatch.—Order granted.

Cocks vs. Rudford et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hugo vs. Major et al.—Motion granted. Reference to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear and determine.

Belknap vs. Belknap.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, Robertson and White.

Coddington vs. Henderson.—Special order to be settled on notice to parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Nicholl vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.*—Motion for new trial granted, costs to abide event.

WHITE, J.—*Savage vs. The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Co.*—Case settled.

—C. H. O. REARDEN, one of the gallant six hundred who rode through that solid phalanx of Russians, at Balaklava, and sabred the artillerymen at their guns, has now enlisted in the Coldwater Light Artillery Corps, of Detroit.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leaves.	For.	
FROM EUROPE.			
United Kingdom..	Glasgow.......	New-York....	May 25
Glasgow..........	Liverpool.......	New-York....	May 29
Arabia...........	Liverpool.......	Boston......	June 1
Adriatic.........	Galway..........	New-York....	June 4
Bavaria..........	Southampton....	New-York....	June 5
Fulton...........	Southampton....	New-York....	June 8
Bremen...........	Southampton....	New-York....	June 12
Parana...........	Galway..........	New-York....	June 18
Hammonia.........	Southampton....	New-York....	June 19
Hibernia.........	Galway..........	Boston......	July 2
Saxonia..........	Southampton....	New-York....	July 3
Malacca..........	Liverpool.......	New-Orleans..	Aug. 7
Rangoon..........	Liverpool.......	New-Orleans..	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
America..........	Boston..........	Liverpool.....	June 12
Zulu.............	New-York........	Kingston......	June 20
City of Washington	New-York........	Liverpool.....	June 15
Australasian.....	New-York........	Liverpool.....	June 19
Glasgow..........	New-York........	Liverpool.....	June 22
Fulton...........	New-York........	Southampton...	June 22
Adriatic.........	New-York........	Galway........	June 25
Arabia...........	Boston..........	Liverpool.....	June 26
Persia...........	New-York........	Liverpool.....	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday, at 5½ P M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..............	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (viâ Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M.	and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL. P. COME H OME.

MISSING, SINCE MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 3 AGNES CHRISTIANA MILLER, 9½ years of age, light complexioned. When she left home she had on a red calico dress, purple sack and dark rigolette. Any one who can give any information in regard to her will be suitably rewarded by her father, DAVID MILLER, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COURT JOURNAL,
AND
WHITE HOUSE JOURNAL,

Containing the most interesting incidents, such as the Movements of the Queen, of the Nobility, and the most Distinguished Personages in Europe and this country. In fact, a substantial republication of the "Court Journal" can be had by subscribing to PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York. Terms, THREE DOLLARS a year in advance. For sale at all the news stands every Sunday morning.

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CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
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HALF-PRICE.
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BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.
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BARGAINS! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
BLACK SILKS, very handsome. 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
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ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6½c., 8c. and 10c.
Besides innumerable other goods at astounding low prices.
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At an awful sacrifice, at the
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BUTTONS, GIMPS, BINDINGS, &c., at
No. 1117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.
N. B.—The attention of dressmakers specially requested.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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FOR $4.
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Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
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Near Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The present disastrous condition of affairs compels the Foreign committee to make the following statement, and to ask for it the earnest and prayerful attention of the Church. They are filled with anxiety and apprehension by the fact that they are left almost entirely without means for their work; and are accordingly forced to the conclusion that, unless the Church should awake to a new sense of duty, its missionary operations must suffer the most serious embarrassment and disaster.

It is the estimate of the Treasurer, (see statement on page 179,) that over $25,000 will be needed before the 1st of Oct., in order that the committee may end its financial year without debt.

The Committee cannot but claim that their financial affairs have been conducted with forethought and discretion, and that they are in no way responsible for any embarrassment that may occur. Their operations are carried on at great distances, and cannot be adapted at once to diminished resources at home. In anticipation, however, of our present difficulties, the Committee, some time since, directed all their operations to be reduced to the lowest possible scale, and everything at the stations is now placed upon the most economical footing. No further reduction can be made without sad injury to the work, and grievous sacrifice of advantages already gained.

The Committee cannot believe that they will be driven to this. They know that the amount necessary for their entire relief might be raised without the slightest inconvenience to any; and at this time, when we are called even to painful self-denial and sacrifice, they cannot but trust that a work so full of love to man, and so dear to the heart of Christ, will be sustained. But if this is to be done, and our operations are to be continued, even on the present reduced scale, a prompt and effective effort is imperatively required.

That this effort may, by God's blessing, be successful, the Committee would suggest:

1st. That this Statement should be read in all our Churches.

2d. That all by whom this Statement is heard should contribute something; and that those who contributed last year, and are at all able to do so, should at least equal the contribution then made.

3d. And inasmuch as even with this effort the receipts will probably be greatly diminished, that those whom God has prospered should contribute more liberally than before, and thus supply the necessary deficiencies of those whom he has visited with financial adversity.

4th. And, finally, that this great cause and this special effort should be constantly remembered in the earnest and faithful prayers of the followers of Christ.

The Committee humbly trust that this effort will not be suffered to fail through any indifference, selfishness, or neglect; for they know that this work is but an endeavor to obey the command of Him who said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and are confident in his precious assurance: "Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE,
No. 19 Bible House, New-York, May 21, 1861.

HORATIO POTTER, STEWART BROWN,
S. H. TURNER, LEWIS CURTIS,
WM. BACON STEVENS, JAMES F. DEPEYSTER,
JOHN COTTON SMITH, FRED S. WINSTON,
A. H. VINTON, JAMES S. ASPINWALL.
S. D. DENISON.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Wanted to Oct 1, for China..............	$9,000
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Africa..............	12 000
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Greece..............	1,200
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Japan..............	2 400
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Central Expenses..............	1 500
Total..............	$26,100

$25 000 will probably carry us to Oct. 1, without requiring further reduction of missionary force, and without dismissing Boarding Schools

Amount expended since Oct. 1, 1860..............	$40,000
Add as above..............	25,000
Total..............	$65,000

Will make an expenditure of $65,000 or $66,000 for the current year.

Expenditure for the year ending Oct. 1, 1860......$86 806

BRADY'S 7TH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—The undersigned, having returned with his regiment from Washington, is prepared to recieve pupils for the year or season. Any gentlemen of respectability will be admitted to the Gymnasium, as it is not confined strictly to the use of the 7th Regiment. A class of young lads is now forming, for practice during the Summer season. Liberal arrangements made with Schools. For terms apply to the Proprietor, ABNER S. BRADY, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 135 4th-st., Brooklyn, by E. L. TUCKER, five splendid Billiard Tables, made by the best makers in the City of New-York. Will be sold for $100. Call at No. 20 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or can take a place as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, and to assist in waiting and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house, or to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk dépôt.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK DESIRES a situation as cook, or for general housework; is honest, faithful and industrious. Can be seen at her present place, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and first-class laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to take care of children, or to do light housework; has worked the sewing machine; wages not so much an object as to obtain a good home, either in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 1st-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work; best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY HAVING NO further use for a faithful girl, who is capable and good tempered, desires to procure her a situation. Inquire for two days, at No. 116 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework, in a plain family; has the best reference; a good home preferred before high wages. Call at No. 54 Spring-st, second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the housework of a private family; has no objection to City or country; is a superior washer and ironer; is first-rate baker; has four years reference. Address ELLEN, *Times* office, for two days.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERVANTS, American, German, English, &c., &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female Servants, corner of 6th-av. and 11th st. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE business man, a situation. Is a good accountant and will make himself generally useful. Good references. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, A MEMBER of the Seventh Regiment, recently returned from Washington, is desirous of obtaining a situation; he is a good salesman, and a first-rate penman; can give the best of reference; salary not so much an object as a good position. Address UNION, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

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CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. We refer to William Torrey, R. & D. B. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th-av.; also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE.—Bergen Point, New-Jersey. This beautifully located mansion is now open for the reception of Boarders. Application to be made on the premises.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.
Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Couzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Now open for the reception of guests; price of board in accordance with the times. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7½, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20; from Dey-st. at 10½ and 4½ o'clock; only 35 minutes from New-York. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 600 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months can now make their selections of apartments.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

BATE HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 8 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¾ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ABOUT ONE HOUR distant from New-York, a cottage with seven or eight rooms, partly furnished; two minutes' distant from dépôt; fine view of the Hudson River; plenty of shade and good garden; stores and churches convenient. A respectable party will be liberally dealt with. Apply to JNO. V. ACKER, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETTSON Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET, for the summer, at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell-fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for salelow, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO. No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—WANTED, FOR the Summer months, a furnished cottage on the east bank of the Hudson River; distance from City Hall not to exceed 30 miles. Address, with full particulars, L. M. & CO., Box No. 1,016 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy, house close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, boating, &c. Terms moderate. Reference J. T. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTTAGES at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, having more room than they require, would let a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished, to a very respectable family, or would take them to board. The house is a very handsome brown stone house, up town, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Address J. B. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT, THE THREE-story brown-stone house No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, with high stoop, sub cellar, range, bath, furnace, water-closets, speaking tubes and gas fixtures complete. Rent $700. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE CONCERT ROOM AT HOTEL ST. Julien, Grant-st., S. I. This room offers superior advantages for lectures, concerts or balls, being centrally located; fitted up superior to any room on the Island; will accommodate 700 persons. Apply on the premises. J. HYNES.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE No 32 EAST 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, Rooms for families or single gentlemen; also a parlor and extension room, elegantly furnished. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. GATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

COSY, TASTEFUL, CLEAN AND QUIET.—Furnished with every requisite for housekeeping, the lower part of a neat house; location central and first-class; flower-garden, gas, &c. References required. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 338 Broadway, in music store.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 235 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 239 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a lady of long experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess, or as teacher in a school. She teaches all the English branches, French, Drawing and Painting; can give the best of references. Inquire for ALBANY, at the *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 139 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NO. 53 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-st. Two very pleasant rooms to let, with board or without, in a strictly private family; location delightful and cool; terms very reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING two or three unoccupied rooms, would let them together or singly, with or without board. The location is unsurpassed; house first class. No. 42 University-place, corner 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING. — VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a back parlor and one or two hall rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Baltic-st.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to receive any other boarder, and residing in their own house, in some fine locality, between 4th and 35th sts., west of Lexington-av. Any family that, after a careful examination of the above expressed conditions, may find it correspond to them, and that may be disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will address SOUTH AMERICAN, Box No. 171 *Times* office. N. B.—No objection to plain living, large family or children. The family of a highly respectable American gentleman would be preferred.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for two, in a house having all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home can be realised and where there are but few boarders, is desirous of finding another gentleman who would be willing to room with him. Location below 4th-st., west side of town. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Best references given and required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY having a full suite of furniture, and wishing permanent board in the Fall, desire to make arrangements respecting their furniture to that end. Address Box No. 470 Brooklyn.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, may be obtained in the central and very desirable location No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room, in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT AND BACK ROOM to let, on second floor, with or without board, at No. 43 Charlton-st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the dépôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad, at a healthy and beautifully located farm, a short distance from the dépôt. A gentleman and wife can have a pleasant retreat for the Summer, on reasonable terms; no objection to a pair of horses. Address Box No. 209 Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR LADIES DESIRING Hygienic advantages for the improvement of health, may be obtained at one of the most delightful places on the Hudson, near the City. The situation for health and beauty of general scenery is unsurpassed. Apply to W. ELMER, M. D., No. 58 West 23d-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, a pleasant room and good board, with a private family, not more than half or three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City, where there is plenty of fruit, shade, &c. Address, stating particulars, to C. M. CURRY, No. 249 Pearl-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family at Clifton, Staten Island; location very desirable, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Address C. K., Box No. 2,041 Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES, by calling early, can secure superior accommodations, with board, in one of the most desirably-situated, first class private residences on the lake. For terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 25th-st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family for one or two gentlemen and wives, where there will be no other boarders, on the Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from the City. Address A. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ON the Hudson, one hour's ride by cars and five minutes' walk from Riverdale dépôt. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO blocks east or west of Broadway (from Waverley-place to 24th-st. preferred), the rent taken partly in board, with the privilege of boarding respectable families; the applicant (a lady) has been accustomed to managing a first-class boarding-house. Address L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SMALL COTTAGE WANTED FOR A few months, furnished or unfurnished, near the City, in a healthy location. Don't like Staten Island. Address Box No. 177 New-York Postoffice. N. B.—Would purchase if suited.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN couple, without children, wish a house to take care of. No salary expected. Address a note to Mrs. BURNS, Station F, 3d-av., where the parties can be seen. City reference can be given.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having an unoccupied house in a good location, with a view of furnishing to let, in New-York or Brooklyn. For further particulars. Call at No. 61 4th-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., WILL SPEAK in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. He will repeat, by general request, his lecture on the *Present Crisis*, recently given in Dr. Cheever's Church. Preaching THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, of New-York. Sunday School meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Mr. HEWETT, of New-York, and others, and singing by the Pearsall Family.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH THIS DAY, in the University, Washington square. Subjects: Morning—*Christian Faith, a Triumph in Works*. Evening—*Christianity Progressive and Eternal*.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorised by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan. 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the Odd Fellows Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also two Inspectors of the next annual election will be held the same day. Polls to be open at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York or Brooklyn City property. Address
W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unsecured Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 20 Exchange-place.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st. Ornamental Painters on Silk. Regimental colors, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c.,
June 1, 1861. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June, for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gun-Boats, including spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.

The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship-builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.

The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require, giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.

Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2, in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av. corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FRENCH Coupé, for one horse, in perfect order; price $400; also, one at $200. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS.—JUST RECEIVED, EIGHT or ten fine light wagons, top and no top; for sale very cheap by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, josssticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbiad, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals, J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY capable male French (native) teacher, who speaks and understands English. Such may address J. F. L., Brooklyn P. O., for three days.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 90 East 28th-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S
PATENT ARMY TRUNK
AND
PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,
Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom,
No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. B. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
3,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

175 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, ALL DIFFERENT.—We have the largest collection of Union envelopes in the United States. For sale at one cent each at CHAS A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 12 and 13, 1861, at 12 o'clock each day, at 485 Broadway: ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY—Among which is Cupid, by Franchi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND.
VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
ROBERT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool......$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's....................................35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway....................................30

RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA.

Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
CAPT. R. ADAMS.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 15.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, June 29.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months..........$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 2.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3.. 10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3.. 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4.. 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4.. 3½ P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 5 3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6. 6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6. 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7... 7 A. M.
Friday, June 7... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8. 7 A. M.
Saturday June 8. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8. 6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9. 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10. 3·50 P. M.	Monday, June 10.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11. 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11. 7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDING at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Amos and 30th sts.,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, TOUCHING at College Point, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAY FLOWER leaves James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy, 8:45; 11th st., 9; 26th-st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampment at Fort Schuyler and Great Neck.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 40 5th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT UNION DRAMA!
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM;
OR,
THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

Representing the soul-stirring events of the day, with new and appropriate Scenery, Costumes, and Properties, including
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE.
ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.
BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY YARD, &c.

Illustrating the heroic patriotism of the North, and the treachery and infamy of the leaders of rebellion in the South.

This soul-inspiring Drama will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, At 2½ and 7½ o'clock; while the following unparalleled list of living wonders will be visible at all hours.
THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, Consisting of MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS, aged [illegible] years, and 38 inches high; Miss ROXANA WALTERS, aged 45 years, and only 30 inches high; Miss KATE WALTERS, 42 years old, and only 34 inches high; constituting the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY. WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, with its crystal ponds, abounding with the most beautiful living fish, from every sea and clime; HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, the LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READING
BY
MRS. PAGE,
Assisted by J. B. BROWN, the eminent elocutionist, will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Music and Book stores.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF GEN. TOM THUMB.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Miss MINA GEARY, Mr. W. TOMLIN, and Mr. W. DE VERE, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 6:28, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—VANDERBILT LANDING, STATEN ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO CAMP SCOTT, CAMP YATES, OLD TOWN and NEW DORP.—Trains connect with boats at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Sundays, 9 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M.

Parties will have an opportunity to attend divine service at Camp Yates by taking the 1 or 3 P. M. boats from New-York, and return by the 6 P. M.

At the western terminus of the road is the beautiful yacht-propellor GRACE IRVING, running to Amboy, connecting with the trains.

The beautiful scenery on this route, in addition to the large encampments on the line of the road, within view of the trains, makes it the most delightful excursion out of New-York.

Office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, where parties can arrange for excursions. Sunday schools, picnics and others will be carried at reduced fare.

REGULAR FARE, 25 CENTS, to extreme end of the Island.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car), 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.—The well-known splendid and commodious steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Capt. STILWAGON, having splendid deck and saloon accommodations for passengers, will make an excursion trip on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 9, leaving Peck-slip, East River, at 1:30 P. M. The THOMAS HUNT will proceed up the East River to the Sound, passing through Hurl Gate, affording the excursionists a fine opportunity of seeing the beautiful villages which line the shores of Long Island, as well as the institutions on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Island. N. B.—The THOMAS HUNT will land passengers at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point and Great Neck. Through the permission of Col. Pratt, Col. O. A. Baker, Col. McLeod Murphy and Col. Kennedy, this boat will go rain or shine. Returning, will leave Riker's Island at 5½ o'clock P. M. Tickets for entire excursion 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FISHING BANKS—COMMENCING June 9, running every day, Saturday excepted. Steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st. 7½ o'clock; Spring-st. 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Fishing tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Cotillion music on board. Fare 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sutler's boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY RESPONSIBLE party, wishing to invest $10,000 in a mining enterprise of great merit, to be developed in London, will please address CAPITAL, Box No. 186 *Times* office stating where an interview can be had. No agent or broker need apply.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., several very good farms from 20 up to 200 acres; these are very valuable farms. Also, several very beautiful country seats. All these places abound in fruit of all kinds; also, one farm of 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on a never-failing stream of water, and in a place that can be constantly employed in customer business. Also, several village houses and lots immediately within the village. Also, for rent, a large house, 12 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and a large garden and grounds, will be rented low for the Summer, or the year. One beautiful little farm of 40 acres, within 10 minutes walk of the dépôt; good land; good house and out buildings; abounds in fruit of all kinds; beautiful shaded lawn of trees around the house, well worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Waverly House.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

towards us, but the drum beating faster, the regiment took up a double quick, and the crowd receded before the protecting bayonets. At last we took the cars for Washington, at the Camden dépôt. We arrived at Washington the following morning at 1 o'clock. Our company was quartered in Louisiana-avenue, Washington Assembly Rooms; the others in the surrounding churches. The next day our regiment took its arms at the Arsenal, and for the second time the oath of allegiance (only for the war.) Yesterday the regiment arrived at Camp Grinnell, two miles from the Capitol and five minutes' walk from the Potomac. The spirit of the regiment is excellent—health and cheerfulness abound. The watch-word in the camp is "Quickly to the fight." That of the field of battle, "Conquer or die." Our camp is beautifully situated. In two hours after locating it the tents were erected, the streets traced, and here are their names:

First Company, (Italian,) Garibaldi-street.
Second Company, (Swiss,) Helvetia-street.
Third Company, (German,) Union-street.
Fourth Company, (Spanish,) Union-street.
Fifth Company, (German,) Jackson-street.
Sixth Company, (Hungarian,) Lincoln-street.
Seventh Company, (Hungarian,) Fifth avenue.
Eighth Company, (Hungarian,) Lincoln-street.
Ninth Company, (Hungarian,) Liberty-street.
Tenth Company, (French,) Revolution-street and Universal Republic-street.

As soon as we were installed our barracks were put up, and to-night our brick oven will be ready to cook our bread. Camp-life is agreeable, fine weather, a charming country—visits from ladies two or three times a day—drill morning and evening—good appetite—good health—songs—all sorts of games. Such is the general humor of the regiment, and that of your determined fellow citizens in particular. I believe that we shall see our good friends the planters within fifteen days—the sooner the better. "*We will fight like dogs.*"

Good-bye. They ring for the distribution of rations. Yours, forever, L. S. G.

BEGINNING TO COMPREHEND.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 31.

Night and day, for the last two months, has the Northern Government been making herculean efforts in its Department of War. Preparation on the most gigantic scale has gone on steadily and unflagging under the intelligent and able superintendence and direction of Gen. Scott. An immense body of volunteers have been thrown into camp, and are drilling eight hours a day under competent officers of West Point training. The arms at hand have been distributed, and all who are to engage soon in battle have been thoroughly equipped with the best weapons. Factories for the manufacture of cannon, rifles, sabres, bayonets and ammunition of every description, are in full operation at the North during the whole twenty-four hours of each day.

Agents have long since been sent abroad to Europe to procure and forward, as fast as possible, cargoes of improved arms, and already they have begun to arrive. Great efforts have also been made for the health, comfort and supplies of Northern troops. Energy and promptitude have characterized their movements both in Maryland and St. Louis, and their success along the border has, so far, been complete. They have, in the West, obtained and secured the great repository of arms for that section, equipped our enemies of St. Louis, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, leaving the resistance men of Missouri poorly provided, Kentucky unarmed and overawed, and Tennessee also, with a meager provision for fighting, dependent on the Cotton States for weapons of defence. Maryland has been cowed and overpowered, Washington rendered as secure as may be, while Virginia is invaded, and Richmond threatened with capture.

In all this the military proceedings of the North, since the fall of Sumter, have been eminently wise. For the purpose of overpowering, disheartening and gaining the first advantages, which, both at home and abroad, are of immense importance, the concentration of all the forces available as promptly as possible, has been clearly the course of generalship and true economy. The first blow is said to be often half the battle. The war policy of Scott and the Northern Government has all the effect of the first blow. The final result we cannot, in the slightest degree, doubt. The immediate signal will depend, in a great measure, upon the number of troops now got ready, and the efficiency of the preparation made for them by the Confederate Government during the same period Scott has been at work. Let us not commit the mistake of underrating our enemy, or of supposing that, in modern warfare, it is only the courage of a people and the relative military talent of their field officers that decide the issues of war. Ability in combinations and bravery in executing them, may fail of success where the material is wanting or deficient. An hour's delay of a corps of reserve lost the battle of Waterloo; and Napoleon fought the battle with the best troops in the world. They were cut to pieces."

THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

A late letter from Richmond, Va., to the New-Orleans *True Delta*, says:

"You have doubtless noted how the present aspect of the seat of war on the Virginia border has been produced. I am persuaded that within the six weeks past the strategy of the Confederate Government has undergone a change—or at least that it has been caused to take on the *appearance* of change. I am satisfied that it was originally designed to make a dash upon Washington. Lincoln and Gen. Scott thought so. The Secessionists of unhappy Maryland hoped so. But this policy, for several reasons, which it were better perhaps at present not to dwell on, was abandoned, or *appeared* to be abandoned.

The Confederate Government would leave to the enemy the choice of initiating by invasion the actual conflict in the field. It would respect his territory if he would respect ours. In the language of President Davis, it asked for nothing but to be let alone. *Leissez aller, laissez faire*—this was the appeal it made in word and in act to the North before an audience of the civilized world. The appeal was spurned. Our forbearance was construed into fear. The enemy determined that since we hesitated to strike, he would not. You have seen at Sewall's Point, at Hampton, at Newport News, at Alexandria, at Arlington Heights, how he has exercised the option that was given to him. He has attacked and invaded our territory at every exposed position. At Newport News he commands the mouth of the river on which is Suffolk; by that means hopes to command Suffolk; and, commanding Suffolk, could intercept direct railroad communication between Richmond and Norfolk, and, if possessed of a considerable force, would threaten in no light degree both the last-named cities.

But all eyes are turned at present towards Manassas Junction. The enemy, as the telegraph informed you last night, has massed some 20,000 or 25,000 troops at and about Alexandria, and their numbers at last accounts were increasing by constant arrivals by land river. It is apprehended that they mean to attack us at Manassas Junction, where we had yesterday about 10,000, increased perhaps to 15,000 men under Gen. Bonham, which were being rapidly reinforced from this city. Civil and military men here differ, however, as to the designs of the enemy in that direction. Some regard the demonstration at Alexandria as a feint to make important movements elsewhere—perhaps upon Norfolk, or Yorktown, or Aquia Creek, or Harper's Ferry, or some other point.

But Gen. Lee, who is by no means a man to jump hastily to conclusions, appears to put a literal construction upon it. He proceeded in person to Manassas Junction to-day, pretty fully convinced that "by the act" of Lincoln's troops—as our Congresses word their war declarations—it was soon to be the scene of a sharp and bloody contest. But there is no telling. Before this reaches you, the telegraph may tell you that the enemy continues to pursue a policy of gradual and almost imperceptible invasion, accompanied by a succession of small losses and irritations inflicted upon the Confederate army, until, to save its prestige at home and abroad, and to save itself from utter disaster, it will be compelled somehow and somewhere, to force a trial of conclusions in a great and decisive pitched battle.

The massing of Southern troops at various important positions still goes on vigorously. Richmond is the general rendezvous for incoming volunteers, whence, as soon as inspected and properly outfitted for active duty, they are distributed where they seem most needed. According to a rough estimate, I should think that there were at this moment in active service in Virginia, about fifty thousand Confederate troops—namely: about eight thousand at or near Manassas Junction; about five thousand at Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek; about twelve thousand at Norfolk and its neighborhood; about five thousand at Yorktown and Williamsburgh; about fourteen thousand at Harper's Ferry; a fluctuating number of several thousand ready for marching orders at Richmond, and several thousand at Grafton. Of this aggregate nearly all, exclusive of the force at Harper's Ferry, are so posted that they could be concentrated by railroad at any point between Norfolk and Alexandria within twenty-fours after.

About 40,000, I should think, might be flung almost at once upon the enemy, wherever he might plant himself along that line. But to mass this number at a given point, might leave too scant a force along the seaboard and bays, constantly menaced by the enemy's ships of war and transports for landing troops. You see, then, where is the difficulty. With his ships on one side, and his numbers on the other, the enemy aims to outflank us both, and make it hazardous to attempt a combined movement upon its centre. I see nothing for it but to swell our numbers as rapidly as possible, and hold him in check on the right—that is, towards the sea—while we turn his flank on the left and overthrow him in the centre.

A PRIZE VESSEL AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of June 7, says:

"The schooner *F. W. Johnson*, E. M. Stoddard, Master, (papers calling for Jos. Baker,) was captured by the United States steamer *Union*, E. R. Goldsborough, Commander, on the evening of June 1, about twenty-five miles to southward of Cape Henry, on the coast of North Carolina, when 1½ miles from shore, where she was loading with railroad iron, having then on board 28 tons of iron, 50 fathoms chain cable, and an anchor from a wreck. The reputed Deputy Collector of the port of Norfolk, it is alleged, ordered the captain not to load his cargo under any circumstances north of Virginia. The *Johnson* was bound to New Inlet, N. O., where a battery is about being erected by the Southerners, and it is intimated by those who captured her that the iron was intended to be used in the construction of the battery. The *Union* took the vessel in tow to Hampton Roads, when Commodore Pendergrast, flag-officer of the blockading squadron, ordered her to Baltimore, placing Prizemaster Chisholm, of the ship *Cumberland*, and C. Martin, master's mate of the *Union*, on board, for that purpose. On the 2d of June the anchor was heaved, and the vessel, in charge of the prize-crew, proceeded on her voyage, which was accomplished in forty-two hours, the weather proving unfavorable. About 6 o'clock the vessel was hove to, under balance-reefed mainsail, all other sails being furled, wind blowing very fresh, accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning. While laying to, she was spoken by a United States steamship, the [illegible] of which could not be distinguished, who ordered her to heave to and send her boat along, and bring her papers, which demand being complied with by Prizemaster Chisholm, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The weather during the passage from Hampton Roads has been very unfavorable, the vessel having encountered calms, squalls, rains and much head-wind."

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of June 1, the last which may reach us for some time, has this interesting information:

"We are without the usual letter from our special Pensacola correspondent this morning, but learn from good authority that about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, the camp in and near Pensacola were aroused from their quiet by the braying bugle and rolling drum, which the half-awakened soldiers interpreted into an attack on Pickens, and such shouting and hurrahing was never before heard in that old-fashioned city. After the troops had formed in line, the order of the Secretary of War, transferring them to Virginia, was read, and rations for four days issued and ordered cooked for the march, which commenced at eight o'clock.

There are 2,800 men now under marching orders, viz: the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, commanded by Col. Ramsey; the Fifth Regiment of Alabama, (except the Continentals,) under Col. Rhodes; a battalion of Louisiana troops, under Capt. Dreux; and a battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. Coppens.

Three companies of Capt. Dreux's command left at 12 M., viz: the Shreveport Grays, Capt. Beard; the Orleans Cadets and Crescent Rifles. The Louisiana Guerds, and Grerot Guards, left at 2 P. M. Five hundred other troops leave during the night.

The rest of the troops will move as fast as the railroad facilities admit. All of them are eager for active service; they are well uniformed, and many of them veterans, in drill at least.

Seven hundred Federal troops, sacrifices to bullets and musquitoes, were landed on Rosa Island, Wednesday, from a large side-wheel steamer, just arrived.

The Pensacola Guards are to be mustered into service Friday morning. The Santa Rosa Beauregards—owing to a misunderstanding, amounting almost to mutiny—have disbanded, and united themselves to other companies for the war.

Gen. Bragg will not be in the least incommoded by the withdrawal of these troops, as he has ample forces for any emergency. His army is in good health, and long for battle.

Big. Gen. Walker is ordered to Pensacola.

The Federalists are reported active on Santa Rosa. The troops are severely disciplined, and are evidently expecting warm work before long. They have nine companies of artillery; and a pilot taking a vessel over the bar recently reports seeing them dashing in parade, unlimbering their pieces, &c. They have several sentinels riding up and down the island frequently, which can be seen from the boats in the bay."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Columbus *Times* writes from Montgomery, under date of May 19:

"Col. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas, has been here a day or two, and has been commissioned as a Colonel in the Provisional Army. He goes home in the morning to take command of his regiment, which will rendezvous at Helena, Ark., until ordered elsewhere. From him I glean a few interesting facts. Several caves filled with saltpetre have been discovered in his State within twenty miles of navigable waters. A constant supply can be obtained from them, and the Government has just concluded a contract for 1,000 pounds daily, to be delivered in Nashville, Tenn. He says the people are united in favor of the Confederate States, and that there are very few men who might be called Unionists. He says, also, it is believed that Fort Washita has been evacuated by the Federal troops stationed there, and that they have gone Northward. Some Indians made the statement, and it was generally credited.

The Hall of the House of Representatives, where Congress now meets, is decorated with a valuable and interesting ornament. Upon the wall, immediately behind the Speaker's chair, hangs the flag that floated over Fort Moultrie during the battle of Fort Sumter. It attracts great attention, and is looked upon with pride."

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION CONVENTION.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following report of the proceedings of the East Tennessee Union Convention:

"The Convention was presided over by Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, and was addressed with great effect by Senator Johnson. The resolutions adopted, which were preceded by an admirably written preamble, are as follows:

1. That the evils which now afflict our beloved country, in our opinion, are the legitimate offspring of the ruinous and heretical doctrine of *Secession*—that the people of East Tennessee have ever been and we believe still are opposed to it by a very large majority.

2. That while the country is now upon the very threshold of a most ruinous and desolating civil war, it may with truth be said, and we protest before God, that the people (so far as we can see) have done nothing to produce it.

3. That the people of Tennessee, when the question was submitted to them in February last, decided, by an overwhelming majority, that the relations of the State towards the Federal Government should not be changed—thereby expressing their preference for the Union and Constitution under which they had lived prosperously and happily, and *ignoring*, in the most emphatic manner, the idea that they had been oppressed by the General Government in any of its acts—legislative, executive, or judicial.

4. That in view of so decided an expression of the will of the people, in whom "all power is inherent and on whose authority all free Governments are founded," and in the honest conviction that nothing has transpired since that time which should change that deliberate judgment of the people, we have contemplated with peculiar emotions the pertinacity with which those in authority have labored to override the judgment of the people, and to bring about the very result which the people themselves had so overwhelmingly condemned.

5. That the Legislative Assembly is but the creature of the Constitution of the State, and has no power to pass any law or to exercise any act of sovereignty, except such as may be authorized by that instrument, and believing as we do, that in their recent legislation the General Assembly have disregarded the rights of the people, and transcended their legitimate powers, we feel constrained, and we invoke the people throughout the State, as they value their liberties, to visit that hasty, inconsiderate, and unconstitutional legislation with a decided rebuke, by voting, on the 8th day of next month, against both the act of "secession" and of union with the "Confederate States."

6. That the Legislature of the State, without having first obtained the consent of the people, had no authority to enter into a "Military League" with the "Confederate States" against the General Government, and by so doing, to put the State of Tennessee in hostile array against the Government of which it then was, and still is a member. Such legislation, in advance of the expressed will of the people to change their governmental relations, was an act of usurpation, and should be visited with the severest condemnation of the people.

7. That the forming of such "Military League," and thus practically assuming the attitude of an enemy toward the General Government, (this, too, in the absence of any hostile demonstration against this State,) has afforded the pretext for raising, arming and equipping a large military force, the expense of which must be enormous, and will have to be paid by the people. And to do this the taxes, already onerous enough, will necessarily have to be very greatly increased, and probably to an extent beyond the ability of the people to pay.

8. That the General Assembly, by passing a law authorizing the volunteers to vote wherever they may be on the day of election, whether in or out of the State—and in offering to the "Confederate States" the Capitol of Tennessee, together with other acts—have exercised powers and stretched their authority to an extent not within their constitutional limits, and not justified by the usages of the country.

9. "That Government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

10. That the position which the people of our sister State of Kentucky have assumed in this momentous crisis commands our highest admiration. Their interests are our interests—their policy is the true policy, as we believe, of Tennessee and all the Border States. And in the spirit of freemen, with an anxious desire to avoid the waste of the blood and the treasure of our State, we appeal to the people of Tennessee, while it is yet in their power, to come up in the majesty of their strength and restore Tennessee to her true position.

11. We shall await with the utmost anxiety the decision of the people of Tennessee, on the 8th day of next month, and sincerely trust that wiser counsels will pervade the great fountain of freedom (the People) than seems to have actuated their constituted agents."

FROM THE TENNESSEE REBELS.

The Chicago *Journal* says:

"A gentleman, formerly of this city, who has been residing in Memphis something more than a year, places us in possession of some important facts in and about that hot-bed of treason, from which he escaped on Friday night last. The information he brings may be fully relied upon.

There are no troops and no batteries in Memphis, except an inconsiderable 'Home Guard.' A single cannon is mounted on the bluff for the purpose of stopping boats. The defence of the city is trusted wholly to Forts Wright and Randolph, some distance above, on the left Bank of the Mississippi, and to a force of about 4 000 men at Union City, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a mile or two south of the Kentucky line. The entire force available for repelling an advance from Cairo is stated as follows, and is doubtless greatly exaggerated:

	No. men.
At Jackson, Tenn.	8,000
At Union City, Tenn.	4 000
At Germantown, Tenn.	3,500
At Forts Wright and Randolph	2 500
At Corinth, Miss.	8,000
At Camp Rector, Ark.	2,000
Total	27,000

The only encampments geographically north of Memphis are those at Union City, Camp Rector, and the two fortifications on the river. The Jackson encampment, under command of Gen. Pillow, is about sixty miles northeast of Memphis, on the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad. The Corinth encampment is ninety-four miles southwest of Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the northwest corner of Mississippi. Gen. Beauregard had not been in Memphis when our informant left, but he had been at both Corinth and Jackson, and it was the general expectation that he would assume the command in Tennessee. Gen. Pillow was altogether played out.

There is no one so crazy in Memphis as seriously to *talk* of an attack on Cairo. The blockade has prostrated business and sent the prices of provisions up to exorbitant figures—bacon selling at 16 c[illegible] pound—but no movement has been made or c[illegible] plated, looking to operations against Gen. P[illegible] command. Nor, indeed, has the feasibility of [illegible] ing Bird's Point been discussed. All the [illegible] the rebels have been taken with a view to [illegible] against the apprehended advance of Gen. P[illegible] The works chiefly relied on for protecting M[illegible] are the two forts on the river, which are simply earth works or extempore batteries erected since the Illinois troops went to Cairo.

There is still a strong Union feeling at Memphis, although no one dares to utter such sentiments aloud. The expected movement of the grand army of the United States down the Mississippi is viewed with rejoicing by the oppressed and persecuted minority, and with gloomy apprehensions by the rebels. The Tennessee and Arkansas forces are generally poorly armed and equipped, and, as yet, are an undisciplined and sorry-looking crew. The Mississippians, on the other hand, are well provided and tolerably well drilled. All hands, however, stand on the common level of a good appetite for tangle-leg whisky. Their supplies of this, as well as other necessaries of life, come chiefly from Louisville, where everything has to be paid for in gold and silver or Kentucky bank notes—the latter being scarce at 15 per cent. premium over Tennessee funds. Large quantities of bacon and other provisions are dispatched southward daily over the Louisville and Memphis Railroad for the rebel army. Thus far no portion of Kentucky has been occupied by the rebel forces, and it was not expected that they would step over the line or make any movement towards Columbus or Paducah.

Our informant is of the opinion decidedly that Memphis is a much healthier place to pass the summer months than Cairo, and that the Northwestern army will find a most delightful encampment for the warm months on the bluffs around that city.

LETTER FROM MR. EVERETT.

The following private letter was written, without any thought of publication, to a correspondent in Virginia:

Boston, 15th May, 1861.

My Dear Mr. ——: Your letter of the 9th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feelings; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieved at the different view we take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as long as I thought she was pursuing Constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the Conservative North in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force Slavery into the Territory of Kansas, by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the People. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union, as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the Slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrantable manner in which the policy of secession was initiated by South Carolina and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public establishments and the public property—which in the absence of any joint act of partition was sheer plunder—it was my opinion that, if they would abstain from further aggression and were determined to separate, we had better part in peace. But the wanton attack on Fort Sumter (which took place, not from any military necessity, for what harm was a single company, cooped up in Charleston harbor, able to do to South Carolina? but for the avowed purpose of "stirring the blood" of the South, and thus bringing in the Border States) and the subsequent proceedings at Montgomery have wholly changed the state of affairs. The South has levied an unprovoked war against the Government of the United States, the mildest and most beneficient in the world, and has made it the duty of every good citizen to rally to its support.

I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the regiment of Mr. Webster, (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father,) has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends,—yourself among the most valued of them,—as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When Gen. Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat, his red hot cannon balls and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and four little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecated the choice of a President exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have produced a different result. But the Disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken, I trust, in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union Press of the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the Disunionists would not wait for *overt acts*, because they knew none could or would be admitted. They knew that there was an Anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be one in the present House. They "precipitated" the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress, which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South that their constitutional rights were threatened. The accredited leaders of the Republican Party, including the President elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority, pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) possessing the entire confidence of the incoming Administration, proposed to admit New-Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any anti-slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress, the States repealed or modified the laws throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practical injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which, in the light of the Constitution, is simple rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not "let you alone." But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but a third of its population. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries; the route to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi and the Missouri, and finally, she claims the right for any State that chooses to pass a law to that effect to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous and unheard-of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone;" and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members, (from which the leaders of the revolt dispense themselves,) takes measures to defend itself, the Capital of the Union, the public establishments, and the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditated by ambitious and disappointed politicians, (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles,") she exclaims that the North seek "to subjugate the South."

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South, more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But I pray you believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people to sustain the Government; and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail. I remain, my dear Mr. ——, sorrowfully and sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

A LOYAL OFFICER.

Maj. McKinstry, U. S. A., in a letter dated at St. Louis, May 4, thus expresses himself:

"Party questions now become light as air in the face of the great question of preserving our nationality, and disappear like vapors before the sun. Under these circumstances, the cherishing of party feelings, in this hour of our country's struggle between life and final extinction is nothing less than *treason*. Entertaining these views, I am enlisted for the war, and I shall discharge the most sacred duty I owe my country, and stand by her flag first, last and *always!*

Although reared from boyhood in the profession of arms, the study of communities in civil life has not been among the least of my pleasures; and I have invariably found the communities possessing the highest social virtues, to be the first to assume their country's quarrels, while those who have stood inactive, allowing others to fight their battles for them, are possessed of the least regard for equity and good fellowship.

Permit me again to renew the inquiry as to what your city is doing for the war? Hudson has sent forth many men who have become eminent, and I trust she will sustain her high reputation in this crisis of the nation's affairs. Although many years have elapsed since Hudson was my place of residence, and many of the ties that bound me to it have passed away on the flood of time, yet there is that inherent pride in the place of birth, that causes me to trust she will sustain her ancient honor, and that it will suffer no tarnish at the hands of those who are now her citizens. My own family vault, in your county, contains, as you know, the mouldering remains of those not unknown in the annals of our first Revolution; and to prove to you my reverence for them, and my interest in this Second Revolution, I pledge myself to you, [illegible] friendship I have enjoyed from my [illegible] if I can be of service to my native city by [illegible] to resign my [illegible] in the regular army [illegible] my position, rank and hopes of promotion [illegible] everything, in short, that is dear to an officer [illegible] who loves his profession. I will [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] Regiment [illegible]

ANOTHER LOYAL MARYLANDER.

Charles B. Calvert has issued an address to the voters of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, which concludes thus:

"Maryland has sympathy with the South, but it should be extended to those oppressed and disfranchised citizens whose voice has been suppressed, and their liberty and property destroyed by political tyrants who seek their own advancement over the ruin of the people. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected in place of Mr. Lincoln, would that have justified the North in dissolving the Union? Your answer to this question will certainly be in the negative. But how can you, on any principle of justice or fairness, deny to others a right which you claim for yourselves? It is a notorious fact that the Fugitive Slave law has been more effectually and quietly enforced under this Administration than any previous one, and until some oppressive and unjust violation of the Constitution shall be attempted, it does not become us to offer any resistance to those who are sworn to support the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws; but, on the contrary, it is our imperative duty to assist in handing down those blessings unimpaired to our posterity."

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN IN ILLINOIS.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

War Department, May 28, 1861.

The six regiments of troops in Indiana and the six regiments in Illinois, all of which are now in the service of the United States, and commonly called "Three Months Men," or any one or more of said regiments may, forthwith, or as soon as practicable, report their readiness to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, and by him, or under his order, be received in and attached to the longer service, commonly called "Three Years' Men." *Provided*, That no officer or private, is held under obligation to such change; and no one of the said regiments shall be received into said longer service, in which regiments more than one-fifth of its numbers decline the change; and, in cases of regiments received, the individuals declining, being not more than one-fifth of the whole, may be discharged at once, their places to be supplied as fast as possible by volunteer recruits. Any of the said regiments, not being transferred to the longer term, according to the terms of the order, will remain in their present three months' service.

By special order of the President.

FROM CAIRO.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cairo, June 5, says:

"There are now in and about Cairo 8,000 troops, including Camp Douglas at Anna. The following is a synopsis of the forces in this vicinity: Camp Defiance, Cairo, 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th Regiments. Several of the Regiments in this Camp are not yet full, but will be complete in a few days.

Bird's Point, Mo., 4th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Militia; Camp Harding, Villa Ridge, thirteen miles from Cairo, 11th Regiment I. V. M.; Camp McAllister, Cairo, Plainfield Light Artillery; Camp Smith, on the Mississippi River, three miles above Cairo, Chicago Light Artillery, and Lincoln Rifles, and detached Company of Infantry. Miscellaneous: Chicago Cavalry, 175 strong, and Ottawa Light Artillery. The two last named Companies are encamped near Camp Smith.

The above force composes at present the brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, with the exception of the regiment at Bird's Point.

More troops will probably arrive to-day, and undoubtedly for some time to come, till at an early period at least 20,000 men will be here, in readiness to march in any direction as a moment's warning.

I learn that a company was detailed yesterday, to make important arrests of treasonable characters in Jackson County. No action has yet been taken in relation those now in custody here."

THE ARREST OF SHERIFF LORING.

The Wheeling correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of Major Loring's arrest:

"It is doubtful whether the people of Wheeling have, at any time, been more aroused than by an event that transpired this morning. About 2 o'clock A. M., a detachment of 20 men, from Camp Carlile, marched to the McLure House, rang the private bell, and when the door was opened, presented their bayonets to the frightened porter, and demanded to be shown to the room of Major Loring, Sheriff of Ohio County. The darkey, with chattering teeth, and doubtful whether they did not intend to spit him on their ugly toasting-forks, led the way. In the meantime, ten or more of the troops guarded the passageways of the house. The porter aroused the sleeping Major, and told him he wanted to see him, and when the door was opened the soldiers rushed in, took the Major prisoner with all his papers and other documents, hurried him off under guard, and left with him for Grafton at 6 o'clock.

Major Loring has been considered as sound a Union man as there was in Western Virginia. He was immensely popular, and his arrest has taken the community by profound surprise. He protested that he knew no reason for his arrest, and that a military display was totally unnecessary to enforce compliance with the comands of the officer, as he would have cheerfully gone at any moment to answer any charge and establish his innocence. The affair has created a very bitter feeling, and unless fully and satisfactorily explained as a 'military necessity,' will work injuriously to the Union cause. I have heard from various sources, but cannot say what truth there is in it, that he is accused of treasonable correspondence with Willey, the bridge burner, who was taken prisoner at Philippa."

SEIZURE OF POWDER AT BALTIMORE.

A schooner, the name of which was not ascertained, was overhauled by boats from Fort McHenry, on Thursday, while passing down the river on its way to Virginia. A large quantity of powder, said to be thirty-five tons, was seized and removed to the Fort. United States Marshal Bonifant had received information of the sailing of the vessel, with powder destined for Virginia, and chartered the tug *Vigilant* for the purpose of going in pursuit, but the officers of the Fort succeeded in overhauling the vessel before leaving the river.

THE CLOTHING FRAUDS.

We find in the Auburn *Advertiser* the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens to proceed to Albany for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the uniforms furnished to the Cayuga Regiment, and the action which the Military Board proposed to take in view of it. They say that the Board individually and collectively appeared as surprised and mortified at the imposition which had been practiced upon themselves and through them upon the volunteers, as did the Auburn people. That the Board submitted to the Committee the contract under which the clothes had been furnished, with specimens of the several kinds of cloth attached, each of which appeared to be a proper and suitable material. That the further precaution had been taken of submitting the inspection of clothing to a committee of prominent citizens of New-York, consisting of Geo. Opdyke, Wilson G. Hunt and John A. C. Grey, in whom the Board had a right to rely, and who had consented to assume the trust of such inspection.

That previous to the arrival of the Committee, the Board had been advised from other sources that a portion of the clothing had been made from improper and unfit material, and had appointed a Committee of their own body to sift the matter thoroughly, and directed the Comptroller to withhold the payment of the balance, payable to Mr. Brooks under his contract, amounting to about $80,000.

That the Board regretted exceedingly that any of the regiments had accepted the improper clothing, and expressed a determination to reclothe, suitably and properly, and as expeditiously as possible, all regiments upon whom it had been imposed.

That in view of the expenditures made by the Board, and of the action already taken by them and proposed to be further taken, it was the unanimous opinion and report of the committee that the Military Board should be absolved from all culpability in the matter, and that the citizens of Cayuga county might rely upon them to protect, as far as possible, the State from loss by the attempted fraud, and in any event to protect her volunteers.

MR. DORSHEIMER AND THE CONTRACTORS.

The Buffalo papers publish the following card:

Albany, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The facts about the contract with Brooks & Co., as far as I am concerned, are, that I was sent by the Military Board to New-York to execute a contract with Brooks & Co. I found Inspector-Gen. Jackson at the Astor House, who informed me that the City had been searched, and that army cloth was not in market, but that goods of another description had been submitted to him and other military gentlemen in New-York, which were as near what was wanted as could be got, and quite satisfactory. A sample of the goods was furnished and a contract was drawn up by the Judge-Advocate, who also examined the goods, referring to the sample, and signed by me, subject to the approval of the Board. Before signing the contract, I personally inquired of eight or ten of the first merchant tailors in New-York, who all told me that the army cloth could not be got. The sample was sent to Albany and submitted to the Board, with the contract, and with a full explanation of all the circumstances, and the contract was confirmed.

The Governor appointed a Committee, consisting of Geo. Opdyke, Wilson G. Hunt, John A. C. Gray, and another whose name I forget, to inspect the goods, and compare them with the samples and contract. A portion of the goods has been rejected, and it is alleged that some that have been accepted should have been rejected. With the acceptance or rejection I have had nothing to do. P. DORSHEIMER.

JUSTICE TO THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen different reports in your paper concerning the Fifty-fifth Regiment and its Colonel, allow me, in his absence from New-York, to state a few facts.

At a drill at the City Armory, on the night of the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Colonel asked his men, that if he was ordered off to Washington, would they follow? They all said, Yes; and as an earnest intention on their part, they all volunteered, *en masse*, to receive said Sixth Regiment, and remained on duty fourteen hours.

From that date, the Colonel commenced to equip [illegible] received orders to go into camp on the Battery on the 20th of April, and two days after, [we] received orders to make room for the Second Regiment, Col. Tompkins.

Col. Le Gal then went to Albany, and after great difficulty, obtaining an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, he asked to be sent again into camp. The reply was—"I cannot; I have no camp equipage." "We will," said the Colonel, "then sleep on the grass. Give us eating." The Commander-in-Chief replied: "I can do nothing for you." He (the Colonel) then said—"Will you send the Fifty-fifth Regiment to the seat of war? I and my regiment are ready on condition." The Commander-in-Chief said—"I can do nothing for you." Upon learning these things, he telegraphed to have a meeting for the 16th of May, the night he returned from Albany. At that meeting he reported what had passed. A motion was then made for one of the officers to offer themselves to the Union Defence Committee for three years. The proposer and four others were only in favor of so doing.

At the funeral of the late lamented Col. A. S. Vosburgh, it was intimated that Col. Le Gal was about to resign on account of insubordination in the regiment. The officers, *en masse*, begged him not to do so. The same day they addressed him a petition signed to that effect.

We received orders to be inspected on the 25th day of May, by the Union Defence Committee, and again our Colonel said we were ready to go with the men he had.

In the name of truth I beg of you to insert these few facts, in order to render justice to a gentleman who for the last twenty-five years has been identified with the militia of New-York, and whose patriotism no one who knows him can doubt, and who has sacrificed his time and health in perfecting and bringing (unaided by a single field officer) the Fifty-fifth Regiment to the state of efficiency and popularity it now enjoys; and if the Fifty-fifth Regiment has not gone, why not put the onus where it should rest?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—COL. TOMPKINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know whether an honorable man ought, or should be expected, to notice such a tissue of misstatements as is contained in to-day's Times, over the signature of G. W. S. Tompkins. To those who are acquainted with this person, and with his career before entering into military life, I need say nothing, as few will be inclined to believe what he says. But, considering the position he at present happens to occupy, I regard it as due to my own character, to my friends, to the friends of the regiment and to the public, to give a public contradiction.

The two ex-officers, through whom I unfortunately became acquainted with Mr. Tompkins, are Messrs. Robert Snow and Capt. Charles Goodwin. They, and most of the newly commissioned officers, justify the action I have been forced to take.

The Colonel detailed me on his staff apparently from friendly motives, but in reality, as the result soon showed, that he might make room for a friend. Without my knowledge, he accomplished a new election in my company, proposing his friend's name, and had him elected. Not being present, I cannot say what the expression of the men was; but this I do know, that the election was a trick and a fraud, and after the regiment was on the Battery a few days the members of the company sent a committee of six to wait on the Colonel, for the purpose of having me reappointed.

With respect to his fabrication, that I borrowed $500 from a member of Company I, I state emphatically upon my word of honor, and affirm on oath, that from the day I joined the regiment until now, I never asked, borrowed or received any money whatever from any man in the regiment, officer or private; and without intending any disrespect, I give it as my honest opinion, that there is not a man in Company I, from the captain to the latest recruit, who could advance such an amount. Who loaned the money? Who was present? Where is the receipt? Gentlemen and officers of the Second Regiment, G. W. S. Tompkins will be tried by court-martial shortly; but as men of honor, do not associate with him until his character is brightened!

Col. Tompkins disingenuously connects Mr. Draper's name with the charge of embezzlement I have made against him, as if any member of the Union Defence Committee received or had any knowledge of the moneys placed in his hands for the benefit of the regiment. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BYRNE,
No. 240 Pearl-street.

New-York, June 8, 1861.

[This controversy, so far as the columns of the Times are concerned, must end with this note of Mr. Byrne.—Ed. Times.]

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport steamer *Parkersburgh*, from New-York for Fort Pickens, with ice and live stock, put into Key West (no date) with shaft broken. Her convoy, the gun-boat *Mount Vernon*, would tow her to her destination.

The steamer *City of New York* has been chartered by the Government for three months, as a tender to the Gulf Squadron. She carries a full cargo of coal.

The steamer *Delaware*, from Philadelphia, arrived this morning. Has on freight twenty seven wagons for the commissary department.

The United States steam-transport *A. H. Bowman*, Capt. Clark, arrived last evening from Old Point, where she landed stores. She has on board Oliver Thompson, (mate,) Wm. Anderson and Chas. Thompson, (seamen,) who were taken on board from a yawl, on the 7th, off Little Egg Harbor, they having made their escape from Newbern, N. C., on the 27th ult. It appears that they belonged to the schooner *Isaac W. Hughes*, and that the Captain and remainder of the crew were natives of North Carolina, and the vessel being in the hands of the Secessionists, they wished to make soldiers of the crew, but the above three, watching an opportunity, succeeded in making their escape at night in the yawl. They are allowed to remain on board until some provision is made for them.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

STEAM ENGINEER RESERVE.

As we have already had occasion to notice, the American Engineers' Association are engaged in the laudable work of rendering available to the Government a considerable force of engineers at different points, who are willing to serve where required, either on land or sea, during the war.

Engineers at a distance will have their names enrolled by sending their address, and the kind of service they desire, with testimonials, to T. B. Stillman, President of the Association, No. 13 Broadway; or to T. D. Stetson, No. 5 Tryon-row; H. E. Roeder, No. 363 Broadway; or J. K. Simpson, Cooper Institute, members of the Committee.

HARBOR AND COAST DEFENCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent news from Europe having attracted attention to the necessity of our harbor and coast defences being properly guarded, I invite attention to the fact that I have had under my charge a company of young men, who have been drilling for such purposes as any emergency of a defensive character might require. It is necessary that their numbers should be increased to make the company efficient. The members are young men of character, and have the interest of the City at heart, and are willing to take charge of any of the forts in and about the harbor for such period as may be required. By calling public attention thereto, I think you will be advancing the public good. The company is known as the Manhattan Greys, and drill at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-avenue, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 8 P. M. ALEXANDER P. KINNAN, Captain.

THE BELMONT CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

June 7, 1861.

I see you correct the notice, which you kindly inserted on the 5th, of the Belmont Cavalry Troop. I will therefore explain the cause of the mistake. The corps is not being organized at the Astor House, but we desired through your kindness merely a notice, in hopes that all applicants could send their address to that office. We are now in communication with parties, both in Philadelphia and Boston. As soon as we have chosen our head-quarters, I will send you more information on the subject. Under the circumstances, you were perfectly right in making the correction. Very respectfully yours,

T. EDWARD RAWLINGS.

VOLTIGEURS.

A regiment of Voltigeurs is in process of organization, as we learn, under the auspices of several of our most influential citizens. It is to be composed of our most respectable young men, and will be officered and equipped in an effective manner.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 8—1 P. M.

Flour dull and a shade easier, but without quotable change. Wheat dull; sales, 18,000 bushels Red Winter Western at $1 10@$1 11. Corn dull and lower; sales, 6,000 bushels, on private terms, supposed to be at 32c. Other grains dull; no sales. Whisky in good demand; sales, 500 bbls., at 14¼c.@14½c., mostly at the outside figure. *Canal Freights*—10c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat, to New York. *Lake Imports to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 7.

Cotton—Sales 100 bales; prices too irregular for quotations; sales of the week, 2,250 bales; receipts of the week, 1,217 bales, against 4,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; exports, 16,000 bales; total exports, 1,911,000 bales; decrease, 354,000 bales, and at all Southern ports, 881,000 bales; stock in port, 5,800 bales. Sugar, 4¾c @5¾c. Coffee—Sales of the week, 290 bags, at 17c @19c.; stock in port, 7,000 bags, against 16,000 bags last year.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 8.

Flour quiet and no demand; superfine held at $5@$5 50. Wheat dull but steady; Pennsylvania, $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 45@$1 50. Corn firm; sales 3,500 bushels Southern Yellow, 54c.; Western Mixed, 50c. Coffee firm, with light stock. Whisky dull at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Sailed.

June 8.—In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.—Hon. Carl Schurz, U. S. Minister to Spain; Mrs. Carl Schurz, two children, and servant; Mr. Leopold Weil, lady and child; Mr. Joseph Hecht, Mr. Louis Meyer, Mr. Traube, all of California; Mrs. Emma Siedden, England; Mrs. Emilie Tridant and three children, Mr. Leopold Christ, Mr. Wm. A. Van Hanswyck, Mr. Chas. W. Lewis all of New-York; Mr. F. M. Peyser, Berlin, Prus.; Capt. B. Ducasse, France; Mr. J. Cramer, New-Orleans; Mrs. Elizabeth Hof, Miss Anne Bollman, Miss Rebecca Seekamp, Mrs. Mathilde Kriege and daughter; Mrs. Frederick Rau and two children; Mr. Jacob Lang, lady and child; Mr. G. Thies, lady and child; Mr. J. H. Rosenbaum, lady and three children; Mr. A. Eberhardt, lady and child; Mr. Henry Krone and lady; Miss Dorothea Koster, Mrs. S. Richter and two daughters; Mr. E. Lehmann, Mr. W. Themars, Mr. Gustav Bergman, Mr. John Scheenfield, Mr. S. Kahn, Mr. John Osmers, Mr. John Bencbon, Mr. John Muller, Mr. O'Brien, all of New-York; Miss Catharine Honenkamp, Brooklyn, L. I.; Mr. Herm. Mendel, Otego, N. Y.; Mr. Fredr. Krause, lady, and two children, Baltimore; Mr. Phil. Berberich, lady and two children, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mr. Martin Bach, lady, and two children, Mr. Fr. Ramier, Mr. Miguel Grazoqui, Mr. Luis Gautier, Mr. Peter Gautier, all of California; Mr. M. Tonte and four sons, Mr. James Benton, all of New-Orleans; Mr. Aug. Hottendorf, Cincinnati; Mr. Herman Woserau, Chicago; Mr John Mertz, Mr. J. Dinans, John Steuber, H. Bonnewitz, Mrs. Reghilde Benkert and son, all of Philadelphia; Mrs. Caroline Witzleben and three children, St. Louis, Mo.; Leopold Grunbaum, Davenport, Iowa; Rudolph Pollatzek, Baltimore; M. L. Provost and son, Racine, Wis.; A. B. Abbadie, Jean Abbadie, August Rondeau, all of Havana; J. W. Curien, Louis Pesquier, both of New-Orleans; 102 in the steerage. Total, 207.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Thomas M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Thomas King, Miss Jane McEwen, Master Geo. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets .. 3 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 25 | Gov. Island.. 9 14 | Hell Gate...10 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas, Mora, Bros. & Navarro.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, ——.

Ship O. Nesmith, Cousins, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Van Berg, Muller, Bremen, Ruger & Bros.; J. R. Davis, Hand, Philadelphia, McCready; Lamplighter, Harding, Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Cedar, Kolff, Mansanilla, Ruger Bros.; Resolution, Italian,) Scorsone, Gloucester, Draper & Devlin; Sylphide, Henderson, Queenstown, H. Smith & Son; Plato, Golightly, Cork, Jackson & Neill; Tivola, Brown, Brandywine, ——; Cicilia, Parino, Cork, M. Pastacaldi.

Brigs F. P. Smith, Smith, Cadiz, Yates & Porterfield; R. Bradbury, Miller, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co. La Favorita (Dutch,) Hueck, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Sons.

Schooners J. Anderson, Hemingway, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; E. F. Prindle, Allen, Boston, R. J. Godwin; Charmer, Burlingame, Boston, ——; H. B. Small, Dernovan, Philadelphia, Moore & Henry; E. Hurlbut, Hurlbut, Portland, ——; A. Kelly, Kelly, Portland, master; M. Smith, Maxwell, Abaco, ——; G. J. Miller, Johnson, Harbor Island.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, D. C., 48 hours. 6th inst., off Smith Island, spoke steamer Alabama, hence for Fortress Monroe. 7th inst., at 2 P. M., spoke U. S. transports Marion and George Peabody, hence for Fortress Monroe.

U. S. steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Old Point 5 ds., in ballast.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Ship Georges, (of Thomaston,) Slater, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 278 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New Haven,) Duntze, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Lucy Frances, (of Brooksville,) James, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Had a pilot on board 4 ds.

Brig Thomas Achorn, Wiggin, Sagua May 30, with sugar to master. The barks W. H. Wall and Lennox sld. for New-York 27th, and bark R. B. Walker, for do. 28th. June 1, lat. 31 30, lon. 79 58, saw a large screw steamship strg. S. W. by W., under sail and steam. 2d, at 5 P. M., lat. 32 35, lon. 78 35, saw a U. S. steamship, side wheels, bark rigged, strg. S. W. by W. Same date, lat. 32 37, lon. 78 32, spoke bark R. B. Walker, of Boston, from Sagua for New-York. The T. A. has been 3 ds. N. of Barnegat with N. E. winds and thick weather.

Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Seeley, Cardenas May 27, with sugar to I. B. Gager. Been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. On the 4th and 5th inst., experienced a very heavy gale from E. N. E.; split sails, &c. Sld. in co. with schr. F. P. Cummings, Jones, for New-York. The brig Joseph sld. 28th for Philadelphia.

Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda 14 ds., with potatoes to Smith, Jones & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage, and drifted to the eastward of the Gulf Stream. 3d inst., lat. 38, lon. 67, passed a quantity of yellow pine planks and scantling, apparently a vessel's deck load.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Manaubo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. Wheelwright. Was 12 ds. to Bermuda with light winds and calms; had heavy N. E. winds for the past 4 ds.

Brig Diadem, (Br., of Sunderland,) Chase, Bordeaux 45 ds., in ballast to Wm. Symes. Experienced heavy weather; lost maintopgallant-yard.

Brig Souza Irmeros, (Port.,) Radriguez, Lisbon 54 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Ajace, (Italian,) Lauro, Newcastle 45 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Fleetwood, Cathcart, Fara May 18, with nuts, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Cape May. May 18, in the river, spoke brig Isaac M. Denson, hence, bound in.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Newman, Cornwallis, N. S., 6 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Port Ewen, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Rondout, with coal, for Westerly.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Albany, with mdse., for Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Case, Port Ewen, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Ball, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Brown Stone, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Nonpariel, (Br.,) Eagles, Cornwallis, N. S., 7 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

WIND—During the day, N.

BELOW—The bark Panama, from Rio Janeiro, reported below on the 7th, is anchored inside Sandy Hook.

Sailed.

June 7—Steam transport Marion, for Fort Monroe; gunboat Daylight, ——. Ships Samuel Russell, Hong Kong; Kalamazoo, Rotterdam; Atalanta, London; Uncle Joe, Bristol; Silas Greenman, London; Alliance, (Br.,) Queenstown. Barks Escoriaza, Baltimore; Orphan, Dublin; Leon, Fleetwood; Elizabeth Leavitt, Archangel; John Benson, Ponce, P. R.; Honduras, Belize, Hond. Brigs Scotland, Barbados; Chesapeake, Wilmington, Del; Harriet Hallock, Arroyo.

June 8—Steamships New-York, for Hamburg; Edinburgh, for Liverpool; Matanzas, for Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship St. Jago de Cuba went on a trial trip this morning.

One hundred and five hhds. of sugar have been saved in fair condition from the bark Mary Sawyer, sunk on the West Bank. The balance will prove a total loss. Two steam pumps are on board, but cannot free her; 105 oil casks have been sent down in the schr. Ringgold.

Spoken, &c.

Agriculture—schr., bound N., June 1, lat. 32 37, lon. 78 35.

Elmica—brig, of and for Portland from Cardenas, with loss of maintopmast June 1, lat. 32 37, lon. 78 35.

Flora McDonald—ship, of and for Baltimore, from Havre, June 6, lat. 33 54, lon. 73 35.

Richard—ship, of Bremen, strg. E. by N., was seen, June 2, lat 32 35, lon. 78 25.

San Juan—schr., from Hatteras for Barbados, May 27, lat. 20 06, lon. 61 24.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT—ELLSWORTH.

Madame ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS, encouraged by a number of patriotic citizens, will give a Grand Concert at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 11, for the benefit of the family of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH. Eminent talent has been engaged. Tickets 50 cents. Concert at 8 o'clock.

100 WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCED ROBES.
AT $5 AND $7 50 EACH.
50 FLOUNCED APPLIQUE LACE ROBES
At $15 00 EACH.
Also a large lot of EMBROIDERED CAPES, ZOUAVE JACKETS AND VESTS, EMBROIDERED SPENCERS &c., &c.,
At less than half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILK GRENADINE FLOUNCED ROBES,
In CHINTZ and CAMAIEUX COLORS,
From $6 to $15 the Robe.
SEVEN VOLANTS EXTRA QUALITY do.,
RICH PARIS DESIGNS,
Only $15 to $20 each,
(About one half the cost of importation.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

50 PIECES BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGES,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
Will be opened on MONDAY, JUNE 10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS at $10, (value $15)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $15, (value $22)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $20, (value $30.)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $25, (value $37.)
REAL MOHAIR LACE POINTS, at $30, (value $45.)
REAL THREAD and PUSHER LACE
POINTS and MANTILLAS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
1,000 PLAIN and FANCY GRENADINE VEILS,
Colors—"Marie Louise," "Vert" "Maroon," "Mode," et "Noir"—ONLY 50 CENTS EACH, (value 75c.)
BROCHE BORDERED DITTO, 75c. EACH, (value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.
100 PIECES SATIN PLAID
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
(Formerly sold at 25 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

150 PIECES 5 4 SILK AND WOOL PLAID VALENCIAS.
Suitable for Street or Traveling Suits,
At 50 cents per yard—(value $1)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.